

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 45.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2493.

## PAIAI CONTRACT IS TEXT FOR PLENTY OF HOUSE ORATORY

### The Entire Afternoon Spent Over Judge Kalua's Claims For Damages.

After a day of labor, of oratory, of roll calls, the House yesterday got through the Unpaid Bills measure, all but the reading of the report of the committee of the whole to the House, on second reading of the bill. This report will be read this morning; it takes some time to prepare such a document, as all the amendments must be set forth, and then the second passage of the bill will be had, so that its final consideration may be confidently expected for Saturday morning.

There were two items which consumed the entire day, but on these the argument was as heated as though hundreds of thousands were at stake, instead of a comparatively few hundreds. The Molokai health guards proposition was up and was talked over for more than an hour, ending in the indefinite postponement of the matter. This with some talk over what shall be done by the officials of the House as to the production of the records in court took up the morning. The record was finally produced.

The entire afternoon was occupied with the paiai matter, there being a long talk over the four claims of Judge Kalua for repayment of some \$1,500 on various pretexts. The larger items of claims, involving respectively 500, 500 and 166 bundles of paiai were all passed by large majorities, but when it came to a small item, something like \$35, the House fell upon it in a spasm of virtue, and it was knocked out.

The members of the House have shown that they were in earnest in their talking for the lepers, in that they have raised \$35 for the June 11 holiday, which is quite a deal more than was subscribed by the upper house.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The House had to wait a few minutes for its stenographer and clerk, who were in court, but work was started immediately.

The Senate asked what had been done as regards the Senate amendments to the six months current expense bill, which by the way was laid over until today.

The Finance Committee reported favorably upon the request of the Public Works office for \$409.28 for meeting small bills and the report was adopted.

#### DIVIDED ON PAIAI CLAIMS.

On the specific topic of paiai claims against the Board of Health, the committee was divided, Messrs. Nakaleka and Hala saying that Judge Kalua had a good and sufficient claim against the Board and recommended that \$1,520.60 be inserted in the unpaid bills measure to meet it.

Harris had a minority report on the paiai question. In its course he said, that the first claim for 600 bundles, shipped regularly, without notification to the contrary, and refused, should be paid for. In the matter of 500 bundles, shipped September 22, without order, simply because he had heard that the board was buying outside, the fact that the contract was not exclusive was stated and payment refused recommended. In regard to the refusing of 166 bundles out of a shipment of 500 bundles on November 18, 1902, Harris showed that the paiai had remained at the wharf one week awaiting shipment, and that portion of the goods packed in flour bags had spoiled. He argued therefore that it was not in good condition when shipped and was opposed to payment.

#### INTERFERENCE OF COURTS.

Andrade raised the question of the court's interference with the House, asking what course was being taken. The subpoena had been returned. The Vice Speaker said that the House was delayed fifteen minutes by the courts this morning, and another subpoena had been served on the stenographer commanding him to appear in the court and produce the journal of the regular session.

Andrade said that in effect the journal of the last session was in possession of the Secretary of the Territory. He said the United States Supreme Court had held that the Journal of the House was not evidence but a certified copy of the act was the proper evidence. He said that he could see no way in which the officers could escape appearance. However, they could not produce documents in the control of officers of the Territory. Chillingworth and Paele supported this contention.

Knudsen wanted to know what

## TO BE OR NOT TO BE FOR COUNTIES

### Fight is On Over Validity of Act 31--Legislative Clerks Compelled to Produce Records--Fine Point of Hawaii's Status Involved.

Before Judge Gear at nine o'clock yesterday morning, the judicial battle over the validity of the County Act began. Superintendent of Public Works H. E. Cooper appeared, under temporary mandamus, to show cause why he should not deliver up to Governor Dole and others, constituting the Board of Public Institutions created by that purported law of the Territory, the control of such public works and buildings as the County Act places in charge of the body mentioned. A member of the bar and a former Circuit Judge himself, Mr. Cooper took an active part in the proceedings from the opening and was attended by George A. Davis, E. B. McClanahan and S. H. Derby as counsel. Attorney General Lorin Andrews was unassisted in representing the Board of Public Institutions.

Sol. Meheula, clerk of the House of Representatives, on taking the stand testified that the journals of the House for the regular session were in the custody of H. P. Thielen, stenographer. Mr. Thielen being brought in stated he had not obeyed the subpoena to the extent of bringing the journals because he had no authority therefor.

Judge Gear, after argument for the repondeant, ordered Mr. Thielen to produce the records, for the convenience of the House of Representatives giving him until 12 o'clock. In the meantime the sergeant-at-arms of the House, later reinforced by the vice-speaker, had appeared on the scene to compel the attendance of the clerk and stenographer in the House. Justice was blind to the chip on the legislative shoulder and so friction was avoided. It was mentioned that the hearing had been set for the early hour of nine in order that the House officers might testify before the usual opening hour of the Legislature.

George R. Carter, Secretary of the Territory, failed to obey the court's subpoena and Judge Gear was going to issue a bench warrant to bring him, but this disagreeable necessity was also avoided by a judicious use of the telephone. There was some argument before the court ruled on its power, holding that ever the Governor was obliged to respond to a summons of the court. Mr. Davis contributed to the gaiety of the occasion by declaiming:

"George R. Carter is not President of the United States, but he thinks he is next to it."

Mr. McClanahan early raised the point that it was not enough to produce a printed copy of a law, but it was competent to require proof that every necessary condition of the passing of a law had been performed. One of such conditions in this Territory was that a bill must have been read a third time, section by section, in each branch of the Legislature. This point is a leading one in the case, being founded on the following section of the Organic Act:

"Sec. 46. That a bill in order to become a law shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each house on separate days, the final passage of which in each house shall be by majority vote of all the members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon its journal."

William Savidge, clerk of the Senate, came upon the stand without the journals he was commanded by subpoena to produce. He considered he was not empowered to obey without the order of the Senate. Again there was argument, in the course of which Mr. Andrews stated that it ought to be the desire of both sides to procure as much light as possible on the subject.

Judge Gear ordered the witness to fetch the journals and, when the witness said parts of them were distributed among committees, it was agreed that he bring the minutes of the 48th day and the copy of Senate Bill No. 1 as it passed third reading in the Senate. He was given until 11 o'clock to comply with the order.

Mr. McClanahan said it seemed to him that, in a matter of so much importance, it should be the desire of both parties to have as much light as possible thrown upon it. The court was not supposed to know what the bill contained in its passage. Counsel did not know even if there was an engrossed copy. He quoted in his argument Cooley, the constitutional authority, Greenleaf on Evidence and a Wyoming decision, all upholding the doctrine that it was the duty of the courts to inquire into a law and find if it had passed by a majority of both houses.

Mr. Andrews reiterated his statement of the desirability of having full light on the subject. He quoted two federal decisions for the doctrine that investigation of the validity of a law, with respect to its passage, cannot go behind the engrossed copy certified by the legislative officers. How, in a case that would undoubtedly go before the United States Supreme Court, it could be ruled that the matter turned on the journals was more than he could see. The idea was absurd.

"Hasn't the United States Supreme Court ever reversed itself?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Well, after two decisions like these it is not going to reverse itself to please the Territory of Hawaii," the Attorney General replied.

Judge Gear did not see the absurdity when a majority of the States adopted the contrary practice. However, he would reserve his ruling on the admissibility of the journals until he had perused the citations. The States referred to by the court, which will not go behind the certified copy of a law, are the following named:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Secretary Carter having arrived took the stand and produced the copy of Act 31 as signed by the Governor. It was closely scanned for some minutes by Messrs. Cooper, McClanahan and Derby. Witness testified that the document was received by him from the Governor and that it was taken out of his own office safe that morning. The journals of the session were not yet complete. He was waiting to receive them from the clerks.

"Do you record the proceedings of the legislative body?"

"I do not."

"Why do you not?" Mr. McClanahan asked.

"Because the Legislature refused to allow my predecessor to record the proceedings. The interpretation put on the Organic Act was that the Secretary was to record the proceedings as he received them from the clerks."

Clerk Savidge came upon the stand again and acknowledged his signature to the certificate to Senate Bill No. 1. After a point on admissibility of evidence was argued between Messrs. Cooper and Andrews, the court reserving decision on the main question, witness read the ayes and noes on third reading of the bill. The vote was 14 ayes and one absentee. He then identified the conference committee report as presented to the Senate by Senator Cecil Brown.

Judge Gear interrupted the reading of the report by Mr. McClanahan, saying he had been looking at an Arizona case handed to him. According to this decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory of

## THE DAMAGE TO KANSAS RAILWAYS IS ENORMOUS

### The President's Journey Ends and He Returns to His Duties at Washington.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

KANSAS CITY, June 4.—The damage done to the railroads alone by the recent floods amounts to \$10,000,000. Epidemics are expected among the refugees.

#### The Deutschland Aground.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The crack steamer Deutschland is ashore in Gedney channel.

The Deutschland, "greyhound of the Atlantic fleet," is of the Hamburg-American line. She was built at Stettin in 1900, is 686 feet long, sixty-seven feet broad, and forty-four feet deep. She holds the trans-Atlantic speed record.

#### President's Trip Over.

DANVILLE, June 4.—The President's last scheduled speech was made here today. Roosevelt's trip ended tonight. At Indianapolis he was greeted in the rain by 5000 people. He leaves for Washington immediately.

#### Bulgarians Cross the Line.

SALONICA, June 4.—There is a renewal of the frontier troubles. One thousand Bulgarians have crossed the line and minor fights are occurring.

#### Railroads to the Arctic.

SEATTLE, June 4.—Material is awaiting shipment here for a railroad to Solomon City and Council City, and later to Capes York and Nome.

#### Columbia and the Canal.

BOGOTA, June 4.—Order has been restored throughout Colombia. Congress is about to assemble to consider the canal treaty.

#### Lipton's Racing Fleet.

EAYAL, June 4.—The two Shamrocks and the steam yacht Erin sailed from this port today.

#### Millions Go in Smoke.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Forest fires in Canada and New England have caused a loss of several millions of dollars.

#### Seven Killed.

STILLWELL, N. M., June 4.—In a collision on the Santa Fe seven were killed.

Arizona, as sustained by the United States Supreme Court, the evidence now being offered was all immaterial.

Mr. McClanahan submitted that, while the Supreme Court decided the Arizona case that way, it left each State and Territory to adopt whichever course it chose. In reply to the court's remark that the decision related to Arizona as a Territory when it was under the same federal limitations as the Territory of Hawaii is now, Mr. McClanahan said that would hold if this were to be treated as a federal question, but he considered it a purely local one. Arizona decided the way the Federal Supreme Court looked at it. If the Hawaiian Supreme Court decided the present question the other way, the probability was that the United States Supreme Court would sustain it.

Judge Gear commented that if it were the Supreme Court of Illinois, the United States Supreme Court would decide according to the constitution and laws of Illinois, but the relation of a Territory to the Federal Supreme Court was different. Mr. McClanahan having asked to know the difference, the court stated that the States had certain powers reserved to them which Territories had not. The Federal Supreme Court would construe the laws of a State in accordance with the manifest intent of its Legislature.

Mr. McClanahan here raised a point that seemed later to have made a strong impression upon both the court and opposite counsel, the fact on which it was based being undoubted. It was that there was a distinct peculiarity in the relation of the Supreme Court of Hawaii toward the Federal Supreme Court as compared with the situation of other Territories in that regard. The Supreme Court of the United States had held that the Supreme Court of Hawaii had a standing analogous to the Supreme Court of a State. He had not read the Arizona case and would like to do so before the court made its final ruling. If the Arizona decision was based on the ground that Arizona was a Territory, then he claimed that it did not apply to Hawaii.

Judge Gear remarked that he felt bound by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, at least where the Hawaiian Supreme Court had not spoken, and he was not sure that he was not so bound even where the Hawaiian Supreme Court had spoken. While reserving his ruling, he said if the Arizona decision was the latest of the United States Supreme Court, he did not see how it could be evaded.

At the afternoon session there was another wrangle over the admission of the documentary evidence offered. The court admitted it subject to amendment after the ruling on the main question.

Clerk Savidge, after identifying Senate Bill No. 1 for the purposes of an exhibit, stated that he did not think he could produce the journals

(Continued on page 8.)

(Continued on page 8.)

# TREASURY MEN ARE IN FAVOR WITH THE LEGISLATORS

## Salaries There Range Higher Than In Other Governmental Departments.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The House spent yesterday practically upon the Treasurer's office. It was a day of oratory, for little actual work was accomplished. The most important piece of legislation, was the placing of the range of salaries in this office above the other offices of the government so far reached.

The Treasurer was given \$2,250 for the half year, one member naively remarking that the Attorney General had only to look up the law on subjects as asked by other officials, while the Treasurer had plenty to do watching the money. The registrar was left alone but the deputy was boosted as was the stenographer. The same officer in the bureau of conveyances was aided, while the surveyor received a substantial addition to the bill's allowance.

Work stopped suddenly when the Public Works office was reached, as the payrolls had been made out and the Treasury was supposed to have money. It was not ready, however, and so the members had to wait a time. The proposal to make a new official, a commissioner of immigration, was well received and will be pressed by the committee in charge.

Besides its final passing of the House expense bill, which during the afternoon brought the joy of possession of coin to the Representatives, the Senate yesterday passed the Board of Health items in the eighteen months' appropriation bill. They amount to \$435,925, which is at the rate of \$203,950 a year. This is apart from the salaries and payrolls of the Territorial health establishment. A point was strained, in the interest of philanthropy, to afford aid to the Kona Orphanage. With the decision of the bonds' fate this morning the Senate will have completed the second reading of this bill.

### IN THE HOUSE.

As soon as the House got down to business it was to hear the report of the conference committee on the \$7,000 expense bill, which had been amended as to title in the Senate. The report is as follows:

"Your Conference Committee to whom was referred House Bill 4, entitled 'An Act to appropriate money for the purposes of defraying the expenses of translation and printing the Journal of the House of Representatives of the regular session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1903 from the public treasury, begs leave to report as follows:

"Amend the title of the bill by inserting the word 'preparation' between the word 'of' and 'translation.'

"The same amendment to be made in the third line of the first section of said bill by inserting the word 'preparing' between the words 'of' and 'translating.'

"With these amendments we recommend the bill pass."

"Without a dissenting vote and with twenty-four ayes the report was adopted.

Kaiili, when the House had passed into committee of the whole on Senate Bill No. 2, the salaries measure, wanted to reconsider the salary of the district judge at Koloa but he was ruled out of order.

### QUIT THE ECONOMY PLAN.

The House had recovered from its fit of economy and refused to cut the deputy sheriff of Maui from \$750 to \$600. The Hana deputy sheriff was given \$450 instead of \$420, and a new deputy was proposed for Honauula at \$270, thus bringing up a long discussion, which ended when the consideration was deferred until the paragraph "Pay of police" should be reached. Kaniho made an attack on the Molokai deputy which failed and then the Maui police item was referred to the island delegation. Kauai went through as in the bill, on motion of Gandall, the item of police pay being passed without reference to the delegation.

Oahu's deputies likewise went through, and the police pay item was referred to the local delegation. The items of jailors, guards and lunas were referred to Pulua and Fernandez, Kala, Vida, Kupihia and Kaiili. When the item "detective services" was reached Kupihia moved that it be stricken out as there was too much detective service. On motion of Vida however it was passed at \$2400, to be divided as follows: Oahu, \$1200; Hauai, \$600; Maui, \$300; Kauai, \$300.

### TREASURER'S SALARY.

The Treasury department was here brought up and immediately there arose a question of equity. Harris moved to make the salary \$1800, the same as that put down for the Attorney-General. Aylett supported this as did Kealawaa, both saying that it would be injustice to decrease the salary where the office was filled by a white man and hold it up where a Hawaiian was in office. Fernandez naively said that all an Attorney-General had to do was to look at the law, while the Treasurer had to look after the money, have charge of insurance and other matters. Kanaho broke out in a new place, making a long speech on the basis that the Treasurer had no assistants, had to do all himself, and therefore was entitled to more pay than the Attorney-General who had assistants.

Harris showed by the figures that were used yesterday against the Attorney-General's salary, that no state in the Union paid its Attorney-General less than its Treasurer and also that the Treasurers of great States got less salary than was proposed here. He argued that he thought all heads of departments should have \$2,250, but that the work upon the various heads was proportionate. Harris said economy would be better displayed by cutting out superfluous clerks. In closing he urged that all of the heads should be put on the same basis. Pulua wanted action deferred but the House would not.

### IN THE SENATE.

Senator McCandless presented a re-

# DOWIE THE ZIONIST IS COMING TO THE ISLANDS

## Reincarnated Elijah to Make Us a Visit Next January While on the Way to Australia. Band of Converts on Moana.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

James Alexander Dowie, the leader of the Zion movement, is to make a visit to Hawaii next January and will remain for a week getting converts to the movement of which he is the head. A band of thirty-three Zionists from Australia passed through the city on the Moana yesterday and the statement made to the visiter was authorized by one of the members of the party. He couldn't say, however, how long Dowie was to remain here, and didn't want to commit himself, as he said one of the cardinal principles of his religion was to always tell the truth.

However, in "Leaves of Healing," Dowie's official paper, is contained the announcement that he expects to leave the United States in January for a tour of five months to Australia via the Hawaiian Islands and New Zealand. He expects to spend a week in Hawaii, two weeks in New Zealand and the same length of time in Australia.

This will be Dowie's second trip to Australia, where he has now a large following. The leader of the party on the Moana is Deacon Farrar, who by trade is a plasterer and was only made a deacon a short time ago. The deacon wasn't aboard the Moana when an Advertiser reporter inquired of the little party of Zionists for an interview.

Stewart, another member of the party wasn't at all adverse to telling about the Zion movement, once he got started.

He is a Scotchman by birth but has been in Australia for a good many years.

"The trouble with the newspapers is that they never tell the truth about us. We don't like that," said Mr. Stewart. "Now a newspaper in Australia, said there was fifty of us. It wasn't so. We don't want to be lied about all the time."

"Now there are thirty-three in our party," he continued, after inquiring the number from some of the women who made a mistake of one or two. "There are sixteen from New South Wales, nine from Melbourne and eight

from South Australia. No there isn't a general migration to America. Still we like to see Zion City. That is the headquarters for it all. Most of us here I guess are going to Zion so that our children may be educated in the true faith in God's way. There are seventeen children among us, you see. That is the reason I am going to Zion I know. I have five children. I was doing well in Australia, had a snug little business which I sold out to come. That is the way with all of us. Deacon Farrar is at the head of our party. He is as good a plasterer as you will find anywhere. Could have got all the work he wanted where he was. He might tell you some more about our party, but I don't think so. He isn't as well educated as I am, only he has been a Zionist longer than I. Guess I am better read than he is, and I can tell you all there is to tell."

Mr. Stewart said the religion was spreading rapidly in Australia and they were gaining converts every day.

In China also the Zionists are doing missionary work and gaining many converts. They publish their own newspaper in China.

"Rev. Alexander Dowie will be coming this way next January," said Mr. Stewart, "don't know whether he will stop or not. We ought to get a good many converts here, though there seems to be mostly Chinese living in the islands."

"We don't have gambling or drinking or tobacco, or anything in Zion that would pollute the mind against God's will," said Stewart. "Zion City is the headquarters of all Zion. We expect to establish five other cities also. In Australia the work is progressing rapidly, and we have six hundred on an average at our Sunday meetings. We have just put up a new hall too, which will accommodate 5,000 people."

The Zion party is going direct to Zion City from Victoria having a special car which will take them to the doors of Alexander Dowie's domain near Chicago.

port of the special committee on Board of Health items in the appropriations for eighteen months. It was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. The recommendations of the report are fully indicated in the action taken on the bill later.

Senator Isenberg reported for the conference committee on the House unpaid bills act, recommending a slight verbal amendment and therewith passing of the deputy registrar, as both give the same bond, and have practically similar responsibility.

Gandall and Harris argued for the salary as in the bill and that was the final decision. For the assistant Vida moved \$1250 instead of \$1050, Kalama \$1200, and Harris at \$1050, as in the bill.

The highest figure was adopted by the House. The license inspector and license clerk got \$600 each, the assistant clerk \$600, the deputy insurance commissioner \$225, the recording clerk \$450, and then the typewriter came in for a struggle. Kumahae said this clerk was a voter and it was proposed to give him \$450, while the woman stenographer in the Attorney-General's office gets \$600. The House approved the increase.

**IMMIGRATION WORK SUGGESTED.**

Long moved that there be inserted an item, "Immigration Commissioner, \$1500." He explained that only by government advertising could immigrants be induced to come here within the Federal law.

The fact was that when the printed matter sent out under the seal of the government any immigrant that might come here would be privileged to enter without being in conflict with the United States laws. Keihii moved to refer the matter to a special committee, Kupihia suggesting he favored the plan but thought it should be under the Secretary of the Territory. The House referred the item to a committee, consisting of Long, Lewis and Gandall, the latter withdrawing in favor of Harris.

The tax bureau items passed until that for salaries and commissions came, which took a roll call, but it passed at \$45,000.

The bureau of conveyances went through as in the bill until the salary of surveyor under the Torrens act, which was raised to \$1200 from \$750, after some debate. The salary of the stenographer was raised to \$900.

The salary checks were passed around at this time and Pulua immediately moved that the committee rise but the majority wanted to work on the following vote:

**AYES—Achi, Baldwin, Brown, C., Crabbé, Kahu, Kalauokalani, Kaohi, Nakapanhu—8.**

**Noes—Dickey McCandless—2.**

Senate bill No. 9, making special appropriations for departmental uses for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1903, was resumed on second reading. In accordance with the special committee's report, items were amended as follows:

**HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS.**

A new item of \$8,900 for medical department was inserted.

Segregation, support and treatment of lepers, instead of \$182,500, was made \$72,500, and this new item inserted, viz: Provisions and ration supplies for Settlement, with palai ratations 23 pounds and beef pounds weekly, \$106,500.

Kalaupapa store was given \$42,000 instead of \$33,750, with the proviso of a clothes allowance of \$16 for each person.

Support of non-leprosy male and female children of lepers was made \$5,625 each instead of \$4,500.

Elelee hospital was reduced from \$2,250 to \$1,350 to correspond with the six months' bill, and Queen's hospital from \$37,500 to \$30,000 on the same ground.

Leahi Home, or Hospital for Incurables, received \$9,000 instead of \$11,250, and Kapiolani Maternity Home was raised from \$7,200 to \$9,000.

**ORPHANS REMEMBERED.**

A new item of \$3,000 for Kona Orphanage was inserted. To Senator Baldwin's suggestion that this should be in the educational department, Senator Cecil Brown replied that to put

# THE LOSS ABOUT KANSAS CITY IS TEN MILLIONS

## Six Hundred Square Miles of Farming Land Near Keokuk, Ia., Are Inundated.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

KEOKUK, Ia., June 2.—Six hundred square miles of farming land here are inundated at a loss of one million dollars.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—The rain has ceased and the waters are receding. Government rations are being distributed among refugees and emergency hospitals have been opened. The loss in this vicinity will total ten millions of dollars.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—A great flood is imminent here. Hundreds of farmers on the lowlands are homeless.

TOPEKA, June 2.—The known dead here number fifty. There is great distress and a loss of \$2,000,000 in the city. The river is now receding.

TORONTO, June 2.—The liabilities of Ames & Co., whose failure caused a financial panic here, are \$10,000,000; assets \$5,000,000.

MANILA, June 2.—The cable to Guam has been completed. Laying between Guam and Midway Island will begin at once.

DAYTON, June 2.—The condition of General McCook remains unchanged.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—Officials of Topeka have sent out an appeal for aid in supplying necessities for flood sufferers.

HONGKONG, China, June 2.—Chinese insurgents are reported to have captured Honuchau and Cheping-chau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—Former Civil Service Commissioner Mershon was today arrested on the charge of forgery.

ENID, Oklahoma, June 2.—An unknown suicide here has been identified as John Wilkes Booth, the man who assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—The flood at this point and adjoining country along the river is subsiding. Conditions are very much improved.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 2.—An appeal for Government assistance to furnish flood refugees with rations has been made by Leavenworth officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The cruiser Tacoma was launched from the Union Iron Works this afternoon. A delegation from Tacoma was present at the launching and Miss Julia Naomi Harris, a society belle of the Northwest, christened the vessel.

DENNISON, Ia., June 2.—President Roosevelt is making a quick trip through Iowa. Early this morning he stopped at Council Bluffs. After a short stay his train moved on, stopping at Denison, Fort Dodge, and Cedar Falls. He will spend the night at Dubuque.

TORONTO, Canada, June 2.—The Ames Company, brokers, gave notice of an assignment today. The news created a panic in financial circles. It is feared that many minor firms will be forced to the wall as a result of the downfall of this company, which has been one of the largest operators in local circles.

GAINESVILLE, Ala., June 2.—All the available men that could be obtained have been engaged in searching the ruins caused by yesterday's tornado, for the dead and injured. One hundred persons are known to have been killed and the list of injured will not number less than 200. The tornado was of short duration, but it left terrible destruction in its path. Assistance has been forthcoming from adjoining towns to care for the dead and dying.

SUMPTER, S. C., June 3.—Thirty passengers were killed in a train wreck near Sumpter today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—The Mississippi river is steadily rising in the vicinity of St. Louis, and active steps are being taken to prevent loss of life.

# COOPER DECLARES COUNTY ACT VOID

The mandamus suit of Governor Dole and others, constituting the Board of Public Institutions, against Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, had its hearing continued from yesterday until Thursday.

Superintendent Cooper, in his return to the writ, denies that the officials named as complainants "constitute a Board of Public Institutions as set forth in Paragraph I. of said alternative writ for the reason that the Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii purporting to create such Board of Public Institutions, to wit: Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, is contrary and repugnant to the provisions of the aforementioned 'Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' and is null and void; and more particularly for the reason that that part of the said Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903 which purports to create such Board of Public Institutions is contrary and repugnant to the aforesaid 'Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii' and especially to Sections 45, 73, 75, and 80 of said Act."

While admitting that on April 22, 1903, the Governor approved a purported Act of the Legislature entitled 'An Act providing for the organization of Counties and Districts and the management and control of Public Works and Public Institutions therein, the respondent "denies that said Act was passed by the Legislature in manner and form as the same was signed by the said Governor."

Further along he denies that the Board was legally organized, for the reason that the law purporting to create it was repugnant to the Organic Act. The meeting of the Board referred to in the complaint he declares a nullity for the reasons already set forth.

As a separate and distinct matter of defense to the writ, the respondent alleges "that said Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903 as signed by the Governor of the Territory was never passed, by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii or by either the Senate or House of Representatives of said Legislature, and is therefore null and void and of no force or effect whatsoever."

As another separate defense Superintendent Cooper "alleges that this Honorable Court is without jurisdiction to hear and determine all or any of the things and matters in said writ set forth."

## AGRICULTURAL BOARD MEETS

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There was a meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in the Public Works office yesterday afternoon. L. A. Thurston presided, others present being Superintendent Cooper, W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown and Daniel C. Dole, members, and Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, acting entomologist.

A cablegram from Prof. Keehele at San Francisco was read, stating that he had not been able to secure the services of an entomologist in California and that he would communicate with Washington on the matter. He also said he would report fully by mail.

After discussion it was decided to await the mail advice from Prof. Keehele, which are due next Tuesday, as it was feared any cable instructions might conflict with what he may have accomplished in the meantime.

The appearance of the leaf hopper in

# MRS. HYDE RETIRES

New President for the Board of Missions.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mrs. Mary Knight Hyde for twelve years the president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Central Union Church declined reelection at the annual meeting yesterday and Mrs. Geo. P. Andrews was chosen in her place. Mrs. Hyde intends to leave the islands for a time at least, so could not accept the office again. Her departure is viewed with sincere regret by the members of the society, as was evidenced by the unanimous adoption of the resolution offered by Mrs. Whiney, in which the heartfelt sorrow of the society was set forth.

#### THE MORNING SESSION.

The morning session of the board was devoted to hearing reports of the various officers. Mrs. A. F. Soure reported upon the work among the Portuguese, saying among other things that through lack of funds it became necessary to discontinue the day school. The buildings were turned over to the government for a primary school.

Mr. F. W. Damon reported upon the work among the Chinese, including all reports of officers in charge of branches.

Reports were also read of the work of the society branches upon Maui and Hawaii.

The report of the Gleaner's Society was especially interesting, the society reporting, however, that it was necessary to give up the weekly sewing day, because of the inability of the members to attend.

The appropriations made by the society for the various branches of work was the same as a year ago.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the society was opened with a solo by Mr. Prouty accompanied by Mrs. Smith, which was much enjoyed. Prior to the beginning of the meeting a luncheon was served for the members and their friends in the church parlors.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The list of officers submitted by the nominating committee was unanimously approved, though much regret was expressed over Mrs. Hyde's declination, of the office of President. Mrs. Andrews, her successor, will, it is believed, carry on the work in the same manner as it has been so ably conducted in the past by the retiring president.

The remaining officers and committees are the same as served during the past year.

#### MRS. HYDE'S FAREWELL.

Mrs. Hyde made an interesting address in which she asked the society to continue the work as it has been begun. Her subject was "To the extent of Our Ability." "She Hath Done What She Could."

She spoke of the immense ships, the cable and the sailing ships, and the ease with which they are handled by the man at the wheel. She then said: "The power we have in religion is not a power of self impulsion but the power of the man at the wheel. We must link our hand with the hand divine, and oblivious of all that would distract, keep our eye fixed on the chart and steer in the right direction. We cannot create the breeze that will waft us heavenward but we can trim our sails, order our lives, walk in the way of His appointments and so take advantage of it."

Further she said "Christ must be the motive power working in us, working through us. There is no question but what some of us enter life with an advantage while others are handicapped. Christ's words "She hath done what she could," are a comforting lesson for all who are bemoaning their circumstances or condition or environment, as limiting their ability to do loving service for Christ. It teaches us that in order to serve Christ acceptably, we have not to change our lot or seek other conditions than those in which we are placed. Making the most of present ability and present opportunity, we shall be fitted for the greater work God has in store for us. The place is nothing the heart is everything."

She spoke of Booker T. Washington and Helen Keller as those who had shown what one person can do with Christ's help. In conclusion Mrs. Hyde said, "It is as you spend yourself that you will be enriched. It is as you pour out your life that the emptying will fill it higher. Christ accepts and blesses all the offerings of loyal hearts and silent love the world over, and we can do for Him in proportion as He lives in us."

"My dear friends as I speak to you for the last time as President of this Board I would impress upon you your responsibility for the best service. Whatever your pound of spokenard may be, what greater joy than to devote it to Christ's service. To do all that we can, means the consecration of every power, every affection, every hour, if service is required give that; if endurance accept that, only remembering that Christ's service demands the best—demands all, to the last drop of oil or the breaking of the alabaster box, your most costly sacrifice."

Following Mrs. Hyde's address Mrs. Slemson sang and then the Rev. J. C. Meserve of San Francisco was called upon for a few remarks. He emphasized the need of the work that the women were doing and complimented the Woman's Board on the program of the day. Mrs. Meserve was also called upon and said she was a little surprised to see the same sort of missionary gatherings here as she had seen in Boston and London. "To paraphrase an old saying" she said, "it is

# KAMEHAMEHA AT ST. LOUIS

Will Have Exhibit All Their Own.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The boys of the Kamehameha School had their inning last evening at Bishop Chapel. There are ten graduates, and all those given the opportunity acquitted themselves well at the twelfth annual commencement exercises.

The essay of chief interest was that of Stephen L. Desha who spoke on "Kamehameha at the St. Louis Exposition." He told what the boys of the school intended to do at the fair, and if the promises given in his well-written essay of last evening are carried out, Hawaii will have at least one exhibit at the Exposition of which it need not be ashamed. The exposition was valuable, he said, in that it was of educational worth. It gave one a chance to see things, which could be otherwise obtained only by long and expensive travel. Also the fair was a great advertising medium, and Mr. Desha suggested that Kamehameha could profit much by adopting some of the features to be found at the fair.

He said further that Kamehameha would be represented in all her departments, there would be an exhibition of the shop work of the collegiate department in essays on Hawaiian life, with incidents of the life of Kamehameha, the Hawaiian Bill of Rights, the Taro plant, etc. There would also be papers on the agricultural life of the islands, an interesting exhibit of the tailoring department in samples of Khaki uniforms made by the boys. There is also to be an exhibition of tools, made at the shop, of plants grown by the school boys, and also of the seeds of Hawaiian products. Then there is to be an illustration of the school's aim and scope by means of seventy photographs which are to show the cottage built by the boys, also a dray and a wagon, and other articles fashioned by the students. The essay was closed with the statement:

"Kamehameha should be proud of her exhibit."

There were also a number of other interesting essays and well rendered songs, the latter by the Boy's Glee Club. The graduates are:

Thomas Mahi Kelli, Akalo Akana, James Apao, Alfred Kalaianala Aka, John Rollin Desha, Stephen Langhern Desha, Edward Julius Hardee, David Ohia Konahele, Robert Plunkett, John Robert Kekuewa.

The stage was prettily decorated for the occasion, a large Hawaiian and American flag crossed at the rear of the stage setting off the gray uniforms of the boy graduates. The presentation of diplomas was made by Hon. W. F. Allen, president of the Board of Trustees, and the address to the students was by Rev. S. L. Desha of Hilo. The following program was carried out:

Organ Prelude—Allegretto Grazioso..... Tours

Miss S. Lillian Byington, Invocation.....

Rev. Stephen L. Desha, Music—"Still, Still With Thee"..... Gerrish Glee Club.

Salutatory.....

Thomas Mahi Kelli, A Day at Kamehameha..... David Ohia Konahele, Music—"Kentucky Babe"..... Geibel Glee Club.

Kamehameha at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....

Stephen Langhern Desha, Health Conditions in Modern Life James Apao,

The Commercial Value of English.... John Rollin Desha,

Music—"Golden Ring"..... Folksong Glee Club,

Our Hawaiian Heritage and Valedictory.....

Akalo Akana, Music—"Sweet Lei Lehua"..... Glee Club.

The Alumni..... David L. Al.

Address..... Rev. Stephen L. Desha,

Song—Solo..... Mr. Stanley Livingston,

Presentation of Certificates..... Hon. William F. Allen,

President Board of Trustees.

Hawaiian Ponol.....

Benediction..... Dr. William B. Elkin,

Organ Postlude—March..... Wely

# HIND-LOW RANCH DEAL IS COMPLETE

The sale of the interest of Eben Low in the Kohala Ranch to Robert Hind was completed Monday, all the papers in the transfer being signed. This gives complete control to Mr. Hind, who finds himself in possession of a well stocked ranch, something he has looked forward to for some time, and to which he will give his personal attention in the future. The price was, as previously reported in the Advertiser, \$5,000.

The Honolulu plantation is three-fourths through its cropping and enough is left in sight to assure the full estimate of sugar for the year.

• • • • •

one touch of missionary that makes the whole world kin."

Mrs. Dr. Seudder talked of mis-

sionary work in Japan, and there were

remarks also by Mr. Hill of Hilo, Rev.

O. H. Gulick and others.

The report of Laura C. Green on work

among the Hawaiians was also read

and was listened to with interest.

# PUBLIC WORKS IN HANDS OF ENEMIES IN LOWER HOUSE

The Superintendent's Salary Cut and His Assistant Left Out of Bill.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Salaries occupied the time of the House yesterday, and after a morning spent in futile talk the afternoon session proved productive of progress in a marked degree. The time spent over the items still seems to be out of proportion to the savings which were effected, one attempt at a simple \$50 reduction, which by the way did not connect, occupying time sufficient to mean nearly twice the amount of expenditure from the House.

Of the day's work the most important action was the cutting out of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, as well as all the appropriations for clerical assistance in the office. The members seemed to have an opinion that there should be a change in the conduct of affairs in that section of the government, and the result was the complete excision of the office of the assistant, so that the head of the department may be considered and be in fact the working head of the whole affair.

During the afternoon there was considerable talking and progress made in various lines. The committee reached the water department, and went over some of the officials, but were unable to complete the office during the afternoon. It will take several days to complete this bill at the present rate of progression.

After passing the departmental appropriations for eighteen months on second reading, the Senate yesterday adjourned over till Saturday. Strong safeguards for the protection of the public funds from unlawful or irregular expenditure were placed in the bill. Rural sentiment in favor of making the band a county institution seemed to be thoroughly dislodged by the clear statement of the special committee on that subject, showing that the band is part of the Hawaiian National Guard, enlisted in the United States militia, and under command of the Governor. Altogether it was the mildest-toned sitting of the upper body held from the opening of the regular session until now.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The House, called to meet at nine o'clock was a half hour more in getting a quorum, and when it opened with Vice Speaker Knudsen at the gavel it was with the bare sixteen members, the stenographer acting as clerk and representative Olli as chaplain.

The Senate returned the House bill No. 2 the six months' expense bill, with many amendments in proper form, and it took until the regular hour for meeting to read and interpret so that there was a fairly full attendance when Kellinol moved non-concurrence with the Senate amendments. Kumalae moved to defer action for two days

noes twelve, and the chair declared the motion lost. Kumalae raised the point that the chairman had voted, which was contrary to rules. This participated a discussion on procedure which was long and to say the least peculiar, ending with a deferring consideration of the item until after-

#### ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OUT.

Kuplhea moved to strike out the Assistant Superintendent and Vida seconded, saying that the office was unnecessary suggesting that the two offices, assistant superintendent and road supervisor be combined, as there are a host of clerks falling over themselves in the two offices. He said such combination would be in the interest of economy. He said \$20,000 had been spent on the Nuuanu bridge on estimates of \$10,000 and now the foundations were being torn out. He thought a good road engineer would do all the work and cheaper too.

Kumalae supported the motion, saying that there was too much sending for subordinates and transmission of orders which could be sent out direct. He said no assistant was needed to have the orders from the superintendent transmitted to the subordinates. In important matters the superintendent acted directly, then why have so many officers.

#### NEEDS COMPETENT ASSISTANT.

Gandal argued that there was necessity a competent assistant, to represent the superintendent in his ab-

(Continued on page 6)

# WAIALUA RESERVOIR AND DITCH WILL BE BUILT

Mr. J. H. Braley, a prominent banker of Los Angeles, returns to the coast on the Alameda today after a month well spent in the Islands. He came down to look into the project for the construction of a reservoir and ditch at Wahiawa for the farmers there, and for Waialua Plantation, and goes away convinced that the scheme will be a success. Mr. Braley said last evening that the dam would be built, but it may not be completed for eighteen months, or the work actually started until after the winter rains.

"I have been in the islands for a month," said Mr. Braley at the Hawaiian last evening, "and I am more than pleased with the beauties of this island, its interesting features, and with its generous and enterprising business men.

"I must say that I have never been more cordially received in any place I have ever visited. For so short a time I don't think that I could have formed stronger attachments for a place or people than I have for this place and these people.

"I think a brighter day will dawn for these islands within the next five years. I think Honolulu is going to be one of the important ports of call if not the most important one in Pacific waters. One thing that is going to help these islands is better communication with the mainland—more fine steamers. They are going to come, but the thing that I think will give the greatest impulse will be the completion of the Panama Canal.

"You have one great industry, that is sugar production. At first I felt a little discouraged about the outlook, but the more I looked into it the brighter the outlook seems to me. I think I have never seen a place where the larger business interests were better organized. I don't feel well enough informed yet to say whether small farm-

ing is going to become a success. It would add greatly to every interest to have the country filled up with small American farmers.

"I visited the Wahiawa country twice. It is certainly a very pretty country. I think there is no doubt but what the pineapple industry up there is going to be a success and there is good land enough to make quite a settlement of small farmers. Yes, I think that bananas can be grown there at a profit and that would be a beautiful industry for small farming.

"The reservoir site is very good, the building of a canal is altogether practicable and I have no doubt it will be built in the very near future and will be a financial success both for the Wahiawa Water Co. and for the Waialua Agricultural Co. in their great sugar plantation. The saving of the stored water, which will go by gravity into the cane lands needing irrigation, over the cost of pumped water, will be enough to make a pretty good dividend for a very large capital. We use both kinds of irrigation in Southern California, pumped and gravity water, and we are well acquainted with the advantage and cheapness of gravity water over the pumped.

"Every inch of water that runs down the streams from the mountains to the sea should be conserved and put to profitable use, and I have no doubt but what this will be done more and more year by year. Yes, I think these islands have a very bright future especially this year."

"I have not taken time to visit the other islands but I have done this one pretty thoroughly. I have visited about all of its interesting points and have been clear around the island. I shall always have very pleasant memories of this visit and will always be ready to say a good word for the islands when and where opportunity may offer."

# WILL GIVE UP ASYLUM

Board of Health to Obey County Act.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health will accept the law as laid down in the County Act without question and will surrender control of the Insane Asylum to the Board of Public Institutions immediately. This position was decided upon at a meeting of the Board yesterday following an opinion by Attorney-General Andrews. The Board of Health will virtually continue in charge of the asylum as in the past, acting however as the agent for the Board of Public Institutions.

"I see no objection to the Board of Health turning over the Insane Asylum," said Mr. Andrews at the meeting. "Under the County Act which is lawful until it is repealed or declared illegal, the Board of Public Institutions is entitled to control of the asylum, and I see no reason why it should not be turned over. It is the idea of that board to have the Board of Health remain in charge as agents and it will be O. K. the expenditures, so that there will be no question with the auditor."

Upon motion it was decided to send a notice to Secretary Carter saying that the Board of Health was ready to surrender possession of the Insane Asylum.

#### TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Tenders for supplies will be asked immediately by the Board for the next two years. It was decided yesterday to ask for bids for palai at twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-five pound weight, as the action of the legislature is not yet known. In the call for bids for the carrying service to the settlement, the steamship companies are to be asked to provide for bunks for the accommodation of lepers. These however need be only temporary affairs.

#### LAHAINA WANTS INSPECTOR.

A petition was read from Lahaina residents urging the immediate appointment of a sanitary inspector for that place. If all the things are true that the petitioners say, then Lahaina needs a general house cleaning very badly. They say that there are a hundred Japanese and Hawaiian fishermen, who sell bad fish at times, seven pawn factories, some of which are in bad condition and eight coffee shops which also need overhauling. The secretary was instructed to notify the petitioners that the Board of Health had no appropriation for a sanitary inspector, but had asked for one for that purpose.

Attorney-General Andrews reported on the bill of G. W. Lockington for services at Hilo during plague times that the work had been done more than two years ago, and therefore could not be paid out of the present appropriation. He suggested that Lockington ask the legislature to make a special appropriation for his payment.

Mr. Andrews reported also on the request of Mrs. Nakina for lease of certain land at Lahaina, that the property was under the control of the Land Department.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.  
**SEMI-WEEKLY.**  
**ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS**

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year ..... 6.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.50

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JUNE 5

**A COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.**

Carlo Long's proposal of a salaried Commissioner of Immigration, strikes this paper as being a sound one which the Legislature would make a mistake not to adopt.

If we are going to have a useful effort to get immigration it must be systematic and intelligent. Somebody must be specifically charged with the work, for what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

It is the right idea to have immigration of any kind in charge of the Government; for the latter can do what, in the case of private individuals, the law would not permit.

The United States statutes governing immigration recognize the right of the commonwealth to seek immigrants, realizing that each State or Territory knows what it can assimilate and care for in the way of alien population. This knowledge, this prerogative, cannot be delegated to a private individual, and therefore the immigration and contract labor laws strictly prohibit the making of overtures to any alien by a citizen. Coming from an officer of the government the solicitation is permissible; from a citizen reprehensible.

**THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.**

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

The Northern Securities case has come to the surface again in a new phase. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the four judges of the U. S. Circuit Court decided that the purchase by the Northern Securities Company of the control of the stock of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads was unlawful, as being in restraint of trade, by reason of the two roads being competitors between common points. An injunction was issued prohibiting the holding company from dealing with the two roads.

Among other acts covered by the injunction was the payment of dividends. The Securities Company applied for a modification of this portion of the injunction and against the opposition of the Attorney General of the United States, the modification has been granted. The grounds for the modification seem reasonable. They are that the law does not prescribe any forfeiture of the property of the Securities Company; that it simply provides that it shall not carry on business in such manner as to arbitrarily restrain the freedom of trade.

If on appeal the Supreme Court sustains the decision of the lower court, all that will be required is that the stock in the two railroads shall be returned to the original owners thereof. Or in other words, the decision will be practically an annulment of the agreements of the sale to the Securities Company, the ownership of the stock remaining as it was prior thereto. As the same persons who owned the railroad shares own a pro rata amount in the Securities Company, there will be no confusion and the money paid out as dividends, whether it is paid direct to the owners as stockholders in the railroads, or indirectly as stockholders in the Securities Company, will go to the same people and in the same amounts.

Under these circumstances the court has held that it would be an unnecessary hardship to the stockholders to keep the dividends tied up, pending the decision of the Supreme Court, no principle being involved either in the withholding or payment of the dividends. The payment of the regular monthly dividend of the Securities Company will therefore continue, pending final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The story that John Wilkes Booth was not shot by Boston Corbett and that he killed himself the other day in Oklahoma, having escaped after the tragedy at Ford's Theater, would be more interesting if true. Booth was as well known in Washington as a star actor in a small city usually is and when his body was brought to the Old Capitol prison it was identified by several army men who had known him. It had to be identified before the reward could be paid. The Provost Marshal of Washington at that time, a gentleman who visited Hawaii in 1894 and gave a lecture on the subject in Dr. McGraw's drawing room, saw and knew the body. There is a recognizable Booth look about the Kansas man which may be accounted for by the fact that Junius Brutus Booth, father of Edwin and John Wilkes, had natural sons. The strain of insanity among the Booths may account for the Kansas man's hallucination in his latter years.

The Sargent report on Hawaii will be one of a long series. There have been enough reports on Hawaii to fill a small library, at least one other, Fitzgerald's, dealing especially with the labor question. Probably there have been several more on the labor issue but life is too short to keep track of them. No matter how complete and truthful a report of this sort may be, Congress pays little attention to it but legislates at its own sweet will, influenced more by the politics and prejudices of the moment than by the merits of the case.

There should be a moment's pause by legislators when they feel inclined to cut and slash salaries one moment and elevate them the next. Economy is not shown in clipping a dollar here and there and adding a few hundreds in a lump to some salary which is to be paid to a friend. True economy lies in a different direction, and the public service must not be impaired by the placing of important duties in the hands of under-paid men.

**CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.**

Chambers of Commerce resemble each other only in name. There are Chambers of Commerce which are merely solemn conclaves of large-waisted capitalists who meet when their own interests are imperilled and pass resolutions; and there are other Chambers of Commerce which are filled with shrewd, public spirited and progressive men who get together when there is a chance to do something for the community and who go ahead and do it. Until lately the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was a Rip Van Winkle organization which woke up once in so many years to look about in a dazed way and hear the dogs bark at it; and possibly, despite the roasting it had from the Chronicle it is the same somnolent body yet. Its last remembered arousal coincided with that of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, when congratulatory cable messages passed between them—though there are flippant persons who deny that any real awakening occurred and lay the whole thing to somnambulism.

We are called to this subject by the receipt from the San Diego Chamber of Commerce of a leaflet, under date of May 15, which shows what value to a city such a civic body may become if it is in the right hands. The membership of the San Diego Chamber is 400, or two per cent of the population. A handsome headquarters, filled with exhibits of the county's products is kept up. Says the leaflet: "Illustrated literature is prominently displayed and some one can always be found in the office to answer inquiries—everything possible being done to attract and please the large number of people who daily throng the rooms." During four months ending May 15, 20,000 visitors saw the display and about 25,000 pieces of literature were handed out. Nearly as many more were mailed. One thousand letters, an average of 250 per month or over eight a day, were received and answered. For three months in the year a special tourist is supported at Los Angeles and an exhibit maintained. Here is a paragraph of the leaflet which is given entire:

Close touch has been kept with the management of the different railways interested in western passenger traffic, and valuable assistance has been obtained from them in advertising our beautiful city. Special letters have also been written and furnished eastern papers, and several very desirable writeups have been secured in prominent magazines. The result of this thorough and effective work is evidenced by the large number of tourists who spend the winter months with us, and there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase will steadily grow greater and greater, for in the opinion of experienced observers the influx has but just commenced. The people throughout less favored portions of our great and prosperous country are just beginning to realize that the gates of an earthly paradise are open to them, and it is safe to say that the prediction of Collis P. Huntington that Southern California is destined to become the most thickly inhabited portion of the civilized world, is being rapidly fulfilled. In all this favored region no spot is more attractive than our own magnificent county, within whose immense area homes may be found for many times the present population, a thousand homes where one exists to day.

The San Diego Chamber has hundreds of watchful eyes and misses no chance to help the general interests of the city. Legislation, State and National is watched, especially to the end that the port shall be improved. The Chamber ascertained, at large expense, the character of the formation of the bar at the entrance of the harbor and then brought enough pressure to bear on Congress to get appropriations for dredging and building a jetty. Contracts have been let to give the bar a depth of thirty feet at low water. By hard work the Chamber got the Government to set aside 400 acres for a military reservation and build a fort on it.

As showing how active the Chamber of Commerce is and how wide is the range of its effort, the following extract from the leaflet will be of interest:

The Board of Directors hold meetings regularly at 4 p. m. Friday of each week, beside special meetings from time to time, members of the organization being always welcome. Each director is also chairman of some committee, and scarcely a day goes by without its committee meeting, your Board of Directors giving of their time freely and willingly. For instance, the work of the committee appointed to secure a Biological School on San Diego Bay may be cited. The members of the committee have held two or three meetings weekly, have driven long distances into the country, finally securing a fund sufficient to warrant Professor Ritter of the State University, transferring his plant from San Pedro to San Diego, and assuring us a thorough and careful study by experienced observers of the marine life to be found in San Diego bay, and in the ocean just off shore, which we have reason to believe will result in the permanent establishment of a great Biological Station on our bay, one that will attract students and scientists from all over the world, and this is the result of the efforts of but one of the many committees constantly working for the advancement of San Diego's interests.

Now there is a Chamber of Commerce worth while. It is awake, up-to-date, progressive, public-spirited, watchful and constructive—the kind of a Chamber of Commerce that pays. And through its efforts, despite the fact that San Diego is arid and not to be compared either in climate or scenery with the Paradise of the Pacific the place is drawing thousands of tourists and hundred of settlers annually.

"The moral of all this," as Cap'n Cuttle was wont to remark, "lies in the application of it."

EDWIN R. NEWMAN.

**THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.**

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

The suicide of Edwin R. Newman was a shock to the community for which nothing in the young man's life had prepared it. Mr. Newman was of a sunny nature, had come to resume what had been a successful business life in Honolulu and had shown faith in his prospects by sending for his family. It is twenty-one years since the writer came to know him at Ithaca, New York, and in all that time his esteem for Mr. Newman had never been diminished.

Diligent, capable, honest and of pleasant manners, Newman seemed destined to a worthy career and a happy ending of his life. The worthy career was accounted for by the fact that Junius Brutus Booth, father of Edwin and John Wilkes, had natural sons. The strain of insanity among the Booths may account for the Kansas man's hallucination in his latter years.

In the meantime there are the widow and children for whom the world holds small comfort and to whom even the kindly ministrations of friends yield but a feeble solace. Such a death as this of Edwin R. Newman projects a long train of evil consequences that most afflict those who are least able to bear them. It is not enough to say at the grave of the dead: "Peace to his ashes!" One must hope also that the living may find peace.

The finding of a satchel of dynamite at a point where the President was scheduled to leave his train, shows either carelessness, a "plant" of the secret service men or a plot against the President's life. There are not enough particulars to enable one to form a clear opinion, but anarchists who mean business do not generally leave satchels of dynamite around waiting for a President to stumble over them.

The finding of a satchel of dynamite at a point where the President was scheduled to leave his train, shows either carelessness, a "plant" of the secret service men or a plot against the President's life. There are not enough particulars to enable one to form a clear opinion, but anarchists who mean business do not generally leave satchels of dynamite around waiting for a President to stumble over them.

**A DECISIVE EPOCH—MANIFEST DESTINY.**

About forty years ago or thereabouts, in advance of Secretary Seward, a gentleman, now resident in Honolulu, was probably the first man publicly to declare that, in the twentieth Century, the Pacific Ocean would be the theatre of the world's greatest commercial and financial progress, in which he predicted the United States would bear the most conspicuous part. The accuracy of these prognostications is now generally conceded. At that time, of course, there was no thought of any political entrance of the United States into the wide and stagnant areas of Asia, Insular or continental. The war with Spain did not appear on the horizon, and the acquisition of the Philippines, whether or not they be permanently retained, was beyond the region of conjecture. There were statesmen and writers, who looked to the ultimate annexation of Hawaii, or the establishment of a protectorate, as practicable and even desirable, but these anticipations rested upon a purely speculative basis, and were mainly entertained for their bearing upon the western shore of the Republic.

Territorial expansion and the extension of political systems are not necessarily, certainly not directly, connected with the aggressive activities of commerce and finance, to which national boundaries and national institutions, though of importance in matters of detail, interpose very slight obstacles. For the purpose of this article it would be superfluous to discuss the question of the applicability of the American system to the Philippine archipelago. It may be safely assumed, that, except in contingencies of which there is no visible sign, the political destiny of Hawaii is determined, and that these islands are the advanced guard of the mightiest of world powers.

The designs of Russia on China, therefore, as manifested by its policy in Manchuria and pointed by its recent acts of tergiversation, are of direct, immediate and absorbing interest to the American people. Itself largely of Asiatic, and chiefly of Tartar, extraction, it pursues, remorselessly and with unprincipled astuteness, consecutive policy that has existed for centuries, and the final object of which is the domination of Mongolian Asia and the Pacific.

In the march towards ideals of material, intellectual and moral supremacy, there is a sense in which generations are of but little import, but there is another sense, in which the determination of a moment may deeply or permanently color the future. Such a moment, though it may be temporarily deferred, is in plain sight, and may be seized or apathetically disregarded, as the executive branch of our government may be roused to decisive action or persuaded or bullied into torpor. Shall the hoarded wealth of China, Corea and other Asiatic territory, inevitably to be swung into the tides of modern advancement, feed the Muscovite or the composite race, of which the United States and the British Empire are the representatives? This is the problem, in the solution of which present movements will be most influential, and probably controlling.

The power and statesmanship of Russia are not to be under-estimated. The map of the World on Mercator's Projection, which is most convenient for the purpose, shows the territorial union of the Muscovite Empire, from St. Petersburg to Behring Straits, its southern boundary being coincident with the northern line of China for severest degrees of longitude or thereabouts. The transfer of Alaska to the United States was at once the settlement of the eastern line of the Empire upon Asiatic soil and withdrawal from a dangerous position in the northwestern part of North America, which on all sides was flanked by the United States and the Canadian Dominion. And the seizure or retention of Manchuria would mean the driving of a wedge into the northeastern part of the Chinese Empire, that would secure to Russia an impregnable position in China itself, would give it the means by a few more blows, of breaking its unity, would insure the ascendancy of the Russian sphere of influence, and would also enable that power to command the seas adjacent to the easterly coast of China, to Corea and to Japan, and a clear entrance to the North Pacific Ocean.

This is a time for breadth, prescience and definiteness, in American statesmanship. The nice adjustments of what is termed the "balance of power" in Europe, is only fully understood by students of history, geography and production, and by the chief engineers of governments. A period has now been reached, when comprehensive thought, correct knowledge of details, and positive and firm executive force, must be applied to issues, not identical but similar, in the Orient and in the Pacific. Great Britain practically holds the eastern approaches to Asia by way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Isthmus of Suez. The United States, which has approximately one-half of the wealth of the globe, and by the irresistible trend of events has been forced out of its exclusiveness into intimate and enlarging relations with the great powers, must be equally commanding towards Cape Horn and the Panama or Nicaragua Canal.

This must not be forgotten that, in the struggle which Russia, isolated and medieval, is forcing in the East, Japan, as far as respects Great Britain and substantially as respects the United States, has withdrawn from Asiatic gloom and immobility, and has constituted itself a sentinel for the advanced nations and for aspiring civilization. The United States and Great Britain, each discharging its special functions, without technical alliance, but standing for the same race, the same language, and mainly analogous systems of law, with a resident partner on the scene of material conflict, can stay Muscovite aggressiveness, baptize the Orient with financial and commercial freedom, restrain the octopus of semi-barbarism within its own limits, until its internal convulsions shall have resulted in comparative liberty and education, and propel humanity along its upward ways, until it reaches those shining heights, where resolute and unpolished progress shall begin to see its final opportunities. And all this may be accomplished by peaceful methods, backed by the capacity for war.

**LOCAL BREVIETIES.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Federal court had a blank docket yesterday.

About \$250,000 of fire claims have been paid out of Uncle Sam's million.

Willard E. Brown leaves on the Alameda today for the Coast. He expects to be away for several months.

Deputy Collector W. F. Drake of the Internal Revenue office left in the Kihau on an official trip to Hawaii.

F. W. Dohrmann has been elected succeeder of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

The Polo tournament, to have been held this month, is deferred on account of inability of the Maui team to come.

Senator J. T. Brown, one of the most regular in attendance, was compelled by illness to be absent from the Senate yesterday.

About \$5,000 has been disbursed to February and June Jurymen by Deputy Clerk George Lucas since the approval of the emergency act.

Altogether the First National Bank has shipped \$680,000 of Hawaiian silver currency under the Redemption Act, \$61,000 of which went forward in the

**Catarrh**

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since.

As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.

Accept no substitute.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

H. HACKELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

**HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Honolulu, June 4, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ack.
MERCANTILE				

O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	100	400
SUGAR				

EWA.	5,000,000	20	20	250
HAW. Agricultural Co.				

# OLD FOLKS MAY STAY

**One Woman Insists  
That She Is a  
Leper.**

Lepers and their woes occupied a large share of the attention of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting. Superintendent McVeigh came down from Kalaupapa on the Lehua and was present at the meeting.

## OLD PEOPLE MAY STAY.

Superintendent McVeigh reported on the efforts being made to rid the settlement of non-leprosus persons who have no business there, but upon his recommendation nine couples whose ages range from sixty-five to ninety years will be allowed to remain. The superintendent stated that if these old people are turned out they will have no place to go, unless it be to the Lunaliio Home. He said it would work great hardship to remove them from the settlement, and favored allowing them to remain as long as they lived as only two of them were of any expense to the board, the remaining seven couples being self-supporting. The recommendation of Mr. McVeigh was adopted.

## A DIFFERENT CASE.

Quite a different sort of a case was that of a native woman named Helen Kalawhi who, Supt. McVeigh said, had been permitted to go to the settlement while Mr. Gibson was president of the Board of Health. He said she had no right to be there, was not a kokua, had no ties of any kind in the settlement, and had been continually bothering the authorities to have herself declared a victim of leprosy. Mr. McVeigh said that he feared that unless she was removed, she might inoculate herself with leprosy germs, so anxious was she not to leave the settlement. The request of the superintendent that the woman's permit be revoked was granted, and she will be compelled to leave the place at once. She is between thirty-five and forty years of age. Mr. Winston called attention to the Lunaliio Home as a place of refuge for the nine old couples, who it had been decided to leave at the settlement. President Cooper said that the trustees were now very strict as to who were permitted in the home, and finally a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Cooper and E. C. Winston to ascertain if the old people would be received there.

## THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

Mr. McVeigh also presented a bunch of thirty or forty petitions from lepers who wanted divorces and asked the Attorney General to get them. Mr. Andrews said that he was ready to do all in his power towards relieving conditions at the settlement, but would be handicapped in the next six months through the great amount of work imposed by the county act. With the threatened reduction in the working force of the Department he said it would be difficult to attend to all of these cases, but he agreed to file the divorce suits whenever opportunity offered. Another item to be taken into consideration was the costs which had to be paid either by his department or by the Judiciary. Such costs as fees for serving and for stamps had to be paid.

## OTHER MATTERS.

Upon the report of Superintendent McVeigh the request of K. John Ahu that he be allowed to remove to Kalaupapa was denied.

The request of Haumea Kanehe and his wife to have their daughter sent to them from Waimea, Kauai, was denied, and she will be sent to the Kapiolani Home instead.

The request of two Hawaiian women that their husbands be allowed to come to the settlement as kokuas was not acted upon, and the superintendent will be given a chance to investigate. Mr. McVeigh said that the women were not helpless but that the husband of one of them was reported to be a good plumber, a man whom the settlement needed quite badly.

The request of Miss Jane Trask to have her sister come as a kokua was granted, as the petitioner was reported to be in a helpless condition.

Kalaupapa who said she was writing with a penhandle and was almost blind asked that her husband be allowed to come as her kokua. The petition was denied on the statement of the superintendent that she was in the Bishop Home and that her case was a mild one.

## WILL SETTLE ON THE BAR DINNER

The executive committee of the Bar Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon and took under consideration many matters as to the future of the body. The new committee appointed by President Smith is as follows: R. W. Breckin, H. A. Bigelow, A. F. Judd, Frank Andrade and J. W. Cathcart. Among the things discussed was whether or not there shall be a dinner of the Association. Messrs. Judd and Hemenway were appointed a committee to take up the matter with various caterers. There will be a meeting of the Association on Monday afternoon, at which time it will be settled whether or not there shall be a dinner on June 20 or during the fall, perhaps in October. Other matters discussed were relating to the organization in general.

# MARSTON CAMPBELL ANSWERS CRITICS

**Maintains That Important Public Works Must Have Special Supervision and Disclaims Responsibility Not Belonging to Him.**

Marston Campbell, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, was asked by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon for whatever reply he might choose to make to the accusations brought against him in the House of Representatives. As he had not yet seen any published reports, Mr. Campbell inquired as to what particular charges were made which called for answer. Upon being told that Representative Vida said he had sent Mr. Gere to Hilo to do work of supervision which was the Deputy Superintendent's own duty, also that the same member and Representatives Kanino and Kumalae accused him of under-estimating the cost of Nuuanu avenue bridge, Mr. Campbell made the following statement:

"It is impossible in the public works for one man to cover the whole country. Take the instances of Hilo mentioned. The water works and the reconstruction of Waianuenue street and storm drainage and Pukihia arch were in hand at the same time. They required the constant attention of one man and I placed Mr. Gere in charge of them.

"Also the Lahaina water works, where a man was put in charge who was thoroughly competent by training and experience to attend to the work. The result is that the water works were constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and a complete success, and at a cost for inspection, etc., that is not unreasonable.

"Important public works are often in progress at many different places. Every large undertaking requires that an efficient man be placed in charge of construction, to see that the work is carried out as planned. If Mr. Vida or any other gentleman would take the trouble to investigate the conditions, he could not in his wisdom help agreeing that the course adopted has been in the best interest of the public.

"With regard to the Nuuanu street bridge, I simply decline responsibility on the score of costs, the Honorable Vida, Kumalae and Kanaho to the contrary notwithstanding."

taken out of my control. I requested the then Superintendent of Public Works to set aside \$10,000 from the appropriation of Roads and Bridges, 4th District, so that work could commence upon the construction of a concrete and steel arch bridge across Nuuanu stream, as the old bridge was unsafe for travel. This request was made on May 11, 1901, and it was not until many months after that the work of construction was undertaken.

"The plans and specifications having been prepared by me, the work of construction was taken out of my hands by the then Superintendent of Public Works, and turned over to Mr. C. B. Dwight, road supervisor, to construct by day's work. It has been and is my recommendation that all work of this character be done by contract instead of day's labor. Since work was commenced upon this bridge many additions were made to the original plan, viz., the long retaining wall on the Waikiki-makai side, which was not considered in the original plans, but, however, is an addition that would sooner or later have had to be constructed.

"The only supervision given to this work by me or any employee in my office was to see that the lines and grades were adhered to. As Mr. Vida knows, having been informed by me, all labor was employed and material purchased by Mr. Dwight and all cost accounts were kept in the road supervisor's office.

"I am ready at all times to take any responsibilities that properly belong to me, but in this case the work was taken out of my hands and against my recommendation that it be performed by contract and done by day's labor under Mr. Dwight. The plans and details were prepared under my direction and I am willing to take all responsibility for any error or mistakes there may be in them.

"In the light of these facts, I reasonably decline to be held responsible on the score of costs, the Honorable Vida, Kumalae and Kanaho to the contrary notwithstanding."

# EDWIN RODMAN NEWMAN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

**A Young Business Man Grows Despondent Over a New Enterprise and Ends it All With a Bullet in the Brain.**

Edwin Rodney Newman, a well known pharmacist, shot himself through the right temple at his residence in the McCully tract yesterday morning, and died an hour later. Financial troubles, attendant upon the proposed opening of his new drug store on Fort and Hotel streets, coupled with the illness of his wife, are reported to have caused the despondency which induced him to commit suicide. One story is to the effect that the workings of the new pharmacy law would have made it impossible for him to get a license, but this is denied by local druggists, as well as by some of the friends of the unfortunate man.

Newman had been despondent for the past few days and his friends found it hard to cheer him up. He was an old resident of Honolulu, but had been away from the islands for nine years, returning only five months ago. He came to start a drug store and wanted the "Kandy Kafe" corner where he once did business, but he failed to get this. Finally the Kerr shoe store corner at Hotel and Fort streets was procured and he started to fit it up. The project appeared to be running along smoothly up to a few days ago when, it seems, as if Newman found that he did not have sufficient money to start the business. He had invested all his savings in the stock, amounting to \$2500, but still required money for furnishing his store room. His wife and two children arrived on the Siberia on Monday, and Mrs. Newman's illness seemed to have a despondent effect upon him.

Wednesday he was particularly disheartened. He told some of his friends that he was ready to quit the enterprise entirely and would sell his stock for \$1000, though he had paid \$2800 for it. He made an offer to the Benson, Smith Co., and was told that it would be considered, three firms finally agreed to buy the stock for \$3000. Finally one of the local banks offered to loan Mr. Newman what money was needed by him, some \$1200 on the stock, but Newman, against the advice of his friends, refused the tender, and insisted on selling out. No one had any idea, however, that he contemplated suicide, and thought that he would take a more cheerful view of the situation after a night's rest. To one friend also, he told of his difficulty with the new pharmacy law, but this, the friend said, did not worry him much, as he believed that he could pass the examination without any trouble. His lawyer, however, received a different impression. Then also he had secured the services of a pharmacist from the coast, who could have conducted the store. This drug clerk became much disgusted with Newman's fit of "blues" and finally left him on Wednesday. This may have effected Newman to some extent.

Newman's friends did all they could to cheer him up and they succeeded partially, telling him that he had either one of two ways out of his difficulty, he could sell his stock, or continue the store with the money the bank had offered him. Newman was a man who was very fond of his family, and their needs was also held out as a reason why he should not give up. He also was figuring on forming a stock company to take over the enterprise, and the papers had already been drawn up for filing. At any rate, Newman left his place Wednesday evening in a better frame of mind than usual, though he was not aware that, in the meantime, the druggists of the city had held a meeting at which it was agreed to take the stock off his hands. The drugists tried to find him and couldn't.

## THE FATAL ACT.

Newman hardly slept at all Wednesday night, and evidently lay awake brooding over his troubles. He arose at the usual hour in the morning yesterday, had breakfast with his wife and children, sitting moodily through the meal, and hardly uttering a word. Rising from his chair he went to a trunk that was standing in the hall way, got his revolver and then went to the bath room. A moment later the report of a pistol was heard and when Mrs. Newman reached the room she found her husband upon the floor, with a bullet hole in his right temple. Dr. Herbert was called by a neighbor but could do nothing to aid the injured man, and Newman died in less than an hour without regaining consciousness.

## THE INQUEST.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth visited the house immediately after the tragedy and then summoned a coroner's jury to pass upon the case.

There were but two witnesses at the inquest, Henry Culman and Dr. Herbert.

Culman testified that he lived at the Evans house, that he heard a scream while there yesterday morning and went to see what it was. He saw Mr. Newman lying down in the bath room, and a revolver at his side. No one was in the bath room other than the deceased. Mrs. Newman was the per-

# HUMPHREYS REVERSED

**Supreme Court Is Divided Once Again.**

By a majority opinion the Supreme Court has reversed the Circuit Court in the action to quiet title of Samuel C. Allen vs. George W. Lucas, Albert H. Lucas, a minor, by his guardian ad litem, J. J. Dunne, and Thos. R. Lucas, Jr., Lydia C. Lucas, Jr., and Normas ad litem, E. M. Watson. Chief Justice Frear writes the opinion, Justice Perry signing it with him. A dissenting opinion is filed by Justice Galbraith. W. A. Whiting, Holmes & Stanley and C. F. Clemons conducted the case for plaintiff, and E. M. Watson and J. J. Dunne for defendants. In its opening the opinion thus states the controversy:

"This is a statutory action to quiet title. It is brought by a mortgagee after default of the mortgagors, against certain other persons, who, it is alleged, claim an estate or interest in the mortgaged land. On demurrer, the Circuit Court ordered the complaint dismissed and plaintiff to pay costs including a fee of \$75 to one of the guardians ad litem and of \$50 to the other, to which order the plaintiff excepted and now brings the case here by writ of error."

The principal point raised is that a mortgagee has not such title or interest as to enable him to bring an action of this kind. Two leading theories of mortgages are discussed by the court. One is the common law theory which regards the mortgage as what it purports to be—a deed defensible upon the performance of a condition subsequent. The title passes to the mortgagor, who is entitled to possession and may recover it in ejectment, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, even before default by the mortgagor. After default his title becomes absolute at law and the mortgagor cannot even redeem. But equity after some centuries stepped in and permitted the mortgagor to redeem.

The other is the equitable theory, which the court says is mostly of statutory origin. There are no Hawaiian statutes nor Hawaiian judicial precedents requiring its adoption here. On the contrary, the precedents, so far as they go, point the other way. There has been no usage here that has gone to the extent of showing that a mortgagee has not sufficient title after default of the mortgagor to enable him to protect himself against third parties.

Another question at issue was the payment of fees to the guardians ad litem of the minor defendants ordered against the plaintiff. "As to the merits of the question of fees," the court says, "a court of law has no authority in the absence of statute to allow fees of this kind, in the nature of counsel fees, against a losing party. Such fees may be allowed as necessary expenses in probate out of the estates of the minors themselves, and in some jurisdictions, under statutes, by the court trying the action, but not by that court in the absence of statute and against the opposite party."

"The writ is allowed, the judgment and order below reversed and the case remanded to the Circuit Court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion."

In the syllabus the law of the case is thus declared:

"A mortgagee has sufficient title or interest after default by the mortgagor to bring a statutory action to quiet title against third parties."

"A court of law cannot, in the absence of statute, allow fees, in the nature of counsel fees, to guardians ad litem to be paid by the opposite parties."

Justice Galbraith maintains that the Hawaiian statute is not so broad as the majority states, and that "the general law requires that the plaintiff in the action to quiet title must hold the legal title." Further along he says:

"A good and sufficient reason in law why a mortgagee cannot prior to foreclosure and sale, maintain the statutory action to quiet title is that he does not hold the legal title to the land."

Regarding law and precedent in Hawaii, he says:

"While we have no statute governing this question there is not wanting here judicial development of the law along the lines contended for by the plaintiff; and, it seems to me, that it is only necessary to advance one more step in order to render a statute on the subject entirely superfluous. This step, as I understand it, is taken in the majority opinion, namely, holding in effect that a mortgage conveys to the mortgagee the legal title to the mortgaged premises."

He quotes the Hawaiian decisions in Campbell vs. Kamaiopili and Kalkainahaole vs. Allen, and proceeds thus:

"There is a wide difference between a vested interest in land and the legal title to land. The law of this question ought not, in my opinion, to be developed further by judicial decisions. If a statute on the subject is desirable the legislature and not the court should make it."

The dissenting Justice in conclusion contends that there is a procedure of long usage ample to protect and enforce every right of a mortgagee after default, adding: "No satisfactory reason is shown why the plaintiff should not follow this settled procedure instead of experimenting with this statutory action before the title to the land is vested in him."

The judgment and order reversed by the majority were delivered by Judge Humphreys before he resigned office.

store, and spurned the suggestion that it was his intention to hold a "marked down" sale at the store. He didn't believe, either, that the lepers wanted the pennies for the purpose of playing "penny ante" or anything of that kind. Anyhow the lepers have a job lot of pennies for the first time and they are welcome to use them in whatever manner they please.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1856.  
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME  
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.  
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.  
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR  
The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Electric Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke.  
—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE  
INSURANCE  
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
OF BOSTON.  
Aetna Life Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
**THERAPION.** This successful  
and popular remedy, containing  
Butan, Robert, Vaseline, and others, cures all  
the disorders to be sought in a medicine of the  
mind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world-  
wide reputation for the cure of diseases  
of the kidneys, pain in the head, and  
hundred ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION NO. 2** for impurity of the blood,  
dry, painful spots, blisters, pains and swelling  
of the glands, and other diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ  
Sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
restores the natural matter from the body.  
**THERAPION NO. 3** for diseases of the heart,  
respiratory and digestive, consequences of  
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
modern civilization, especially children.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
Chemists and Merchants throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. ed. In  
order that no one may be deceived, "THERAPION"  
appears on the British Government stamp on  
white letters on a red ground affixed to the  
 genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
 Commissioners, and without it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
The Famous Tourist Route of the  
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-  
Australian Steamship Line  
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens  
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,  
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information  
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

TO RESCUE  
THE GIRLS

Industrial School  
Has at Length  
Taken Form.

At last something is to be done for  
the care and reclamation of wayward  
girls in Honolulu, those without parents  
or guardians or else only such as  
are unworthy and incompetent. Long  
has A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, strived to have this  
lamentable omission in local philanthropy filled. Often Judge Wilcox has  
sagely and sympathetically expressed  
from the bench his regret that there  
was no humane manner of dealing with  
incorrigible and neglected girls  
brought before him.

An appropriation to establish a girls' industrial school was voted by the  
Legislature of 1901, but it never became  
available for the reason that the  
reformatory for boys could not be vacated for the purpose within the  
biennial period. Funds were lacking to  
establish a boys' industrial school in the  
country, which was the correlative of the scheme on behalf of the  
girls. Now the boys' establishment is  
inaugurated at Waialeae, on the line of  
the Oahu railway, the inmates of the  
old reformatory having been transferred  
there on May 13. Incidentally it may be said that today  
there are 69 boys in the institution.

This having been accomplished and an  
appropriation for the girls' industrial  
school being available, the renovation  
of the reform school buildings at Palama for that purpose is now in  
rapid progress. Yesterday afternoon  
an Advertiser reporter visited the  
premises and was shown over them by  
Miss Rose Davison, school agent for  
Honolulu, and Mrs. T. H. Gibson,  
appointed matron of the girls' industrial  
school at its organization on May  
14 by the Board of Education.

The dormitories of the second floor  
were first inspected. There are two  
rooms, occupying the greater part of  
the floor. That in the end next King  
street is already furnished with 25  
iron bedsteads sanitarily painted in  
white. Mrs. Gibson had kindly made  
up one of the beds to show its  
furnishings. These consist of soft mat-  
tress and pillow, upper and under  
sheets of linen, blanket and white  
counterpane—the last-mentioned article  
only to be laid by day as an object  
lesson in refinement to the girls.  
The lower part of the walls and window  
casings are freshly painted in brown,  
the ceiling in pure white. There  
are sanitary closets at the rear. Furnishings  
are on hand for 100 beds in all,  
the dormitory on the opposite end to  
that described being larger than the  
latter. In the front of the second  
floor is a clothes room, where the  
clothing of the girls will be locked up  
nights. They will be allowed only  
night dress in the dormitories.

On the ground floor the dining room  
occupies the whole depth of the building  
on the seaward side. Carpenters and  
painters were at work on floors  
and stairways upon this floor, where  
everything will be renovated the same  
as upstairs.

At the opposite end the schoolroom is  
situated, the desks formerly used by  
the boys needing only to be touched up  
with plane and brush to be presentable.

Between the dining and school rooms  
the hospital is located. It will be all  
painted in white and made mosquito-  
proof, and furnished with six beds.

In the spacious yard in rear an  
iron-framed building is being erected,  
to contain six separate bathrooms  
with cement floors. The boys had a  
bathing pool in the open. Part of this  
building will be a clothes-washing room.  
The girls will have to do their own washing.  
An ironing room will occupy an old building.

The boys' old carpenter shop in rear  
of the matron's house will be transformed  
into a sewing room.

A cluster of dilapidated sheds will  
be pulled down and a nine-foot fence  
erected about the grounds.

Besides the baths already mentioned  
two bathrooms with hot and cold water  
are placed in one end of the kitchen  
house, adjacent to the residence,  
for the use of invalid inmates. Like  
those in the other baths, the tubs are  
porcelain-lined. The kitchen is spacious  
and well-fitted with stove and utensils.

Miss Davison was asked about the  
program of work in the school and replied:

"We have not yet prepared the  
program of instruction. It will include  
hat-weaving, sewing, washing, cooking  
and general house work, with of  
course primary school tuition."

"We bring the girls here to reform  
them," Miss Davison added, and if they  
are to be reformed they must have  
pleasant surroundings, and be  
taught to cook and take care of a  
home, because they must leave here in  
time. The great object of the school  
is to prepare them for lives of respectability  
and usefulness."

Miss Davison is not afraid that  
they will not be girls to receive the  
benefits of the school. She gave one  
instance of its timeliness in being  
opened. Mrs. E. F. Berger, manager  
of the Associated Charities, the other  
day wrote to Miss Felker, principal  
of Kauhulanu school, consulting her  
anxiously about a girl twelve years  
of age, whom the Salvation Army had  
taken care of some time but was now  
compelled to give up as incorrigible.  
Miss Felker referred the case to Miss  
Davison as that of a girl who could  
only be controlled in the industrial  
school, being too old for admission to  
the Kona orphanage.

WATER WORKS SALARIES.  
The Water Works Superintendent's  
salary passed at \$1,500 but an attempt  
was made to increase the pay of the  
clerk to \$1,200 which failed.

When the item, pay of engineers,  
\$2,250 was reached, Vida suggested  
that there be specified three engineers  
and the amount made \$2,700, thus giving

## PUBLIC WORKS IN HANDS OF ENEMIES IN LOWER HOUSE GEAR GIVES HIS REASONS

(Continued from page 3)

sense. He argued at length in favor  
of a strong staff of officials as being  
conducive to the best interests of the  
people. Lewis was in favor of striking  
out, saying the road boards are  
the superintendents deputies, yet the  
assistant superintendent is in the  
habit of going to the districts and doing  
things directly contrary to the wishes of the  
people. He also cited the Nuuanu street bridge as an instance  
of poor estimating, and said one official would do the work better.

Harris said no business house would  
attempt to ask one man to do work  
equivalent to that of the Public Works  
department, without competent assistants.  
The assistant superintendent, he said, was the government's representative  
on all contracts. Vida interrupted once to say that the assistant  
superintendent delegated his duty  
of inspection to underlings. Harris  
once said that he did not come to the  
Legislature thinking he knew it all,  
ready to instruct men who were heads  
of departments as to their duties, thereby  
catching another round of sharp  
 colloquy.

Continuing, Mr. Harris, said the  
\$4,000,000 of work to be done in the  
next two years under the general ap-  
propriation and loan bills made no  
necessary a competent assistant for all  
such work as to be done with the  
approval of the Department. He read  
the organic act as to the duties of the  
superintendent and said such work  
made necessary competent assistance  
to be well done.

SHOULD CUT OUT OFFICIALS.

Kumalae, Kanaho and Pulaa made  
characteristic speeches in opposition,  
Gandall closing the discussion by saying  
that he would suggest that the  
arguments would indicate that the  
members would like to see all officers  
wiped out except the Governor and let  
him run the government.

A motion that the committee rise  
was lost as was one that the considera-  
tion be deferred. The item was then  
stricken out by 16 ayes to 7 noes. The  
committee rose and reported progress and  
the House immediately took a  
recuse.

ONE CLERK IS DROPPED.

Beginning with the chief clerk of  
the Public Works department, Kanaho  
moved to cut the salary from  
\$1,350 to \$1,200. Kanaho argued that  
the head of the office had been cut and  
the clerks should have similar treatment.

Harris argued that true economy  
would be to provide good salaries  
for the better men and cut out superfluous  
clerks. The item passed as in the  
bill.

"If the band were ordered to be at  
inspection, parade, muster or encampment  
for any term less than five consecutive  
days its members would receive no remuneration from the United  
States Government.

"The advice of all representatives  
of commercial bodies to our citizens,  
our Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, is to make our Islands  
and cities as attractive as possible to tourists and investors and the  
comment is always made that the  
band provides practically the only  
pleasure and diversion to what would  
otherwise be a rather monotonous time  
after the first two or perhaps three  
days of sight-seeing which indicates to  
anyone stopping to think over the matter  
of how best to advertise, that the  
band is one of our best assets for that  
purpose.

"Your committee would therefore  
recommend that the items in the bill  
together with an item of \$8,000 for the  
traveling expenses of the band to the  
other islands pass."

The report was adopted, thus incorporating  
the items in question in the bill.

The eighteen months' appropriation  
bill was resumed on second reading.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Senator Dickey moved to insert \$30,-  
000 for the St. Louis Exposition, conditioned that "only such of the same  
be used as amounts to the unexpended  
balance of the appropriation for this  
purpose for the period ending January  
1, 1904."

Senator Achi feared the condition  
would involve changing the title of the  
bill. He thought they might trust the  
Government officers to do the right thing.

"I will trust them to expend \$30,-  
000 if it is appropriated," was Mr.  
Dickey's comment.

Senator C. Brown gave the opinion  
that the title would not be affected.

The item was inserted as moved.  
In the declaratory sections of the  
bill the amendments proposed by the  
Judiciary committee were adopted.

STRONG SAFEGUARD.

Senator C. Brown moved to insert  
a new section, No. 6, saying he considered  
it one of the best amendments proposed  
at this session. It would prevent any official from making contracts  
without appropriations by the Legislature,  
and put an end to the bickering over unfinished contracts  
and unpaid bills in the Legislature.

The amendment was adopted, making  
the sections in question as follows:

HEDGING THE TREASURY.

New section 2 forbids the Auditor to  
draw a warrant for any of the objects  
named in the Act except as therein  
provided, besides expressly prohibiting  
the expenditure of any money to be  
hereafter accounted for to the Legislature  
by indemnity bill.

Section 3 makes it a misdemeanor,  
punishable by fine of not less than \$50  
nor more than \$500, for an official who  
shall falsely certify a bill or voucher  
against any item of the Act.

Section 4. No expenditure of public  
money for the construction or repair of  
public works (except street or road  
work), where the amount to be expended  
shall amount to five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, or for the  
purchase of material, provisions or  
other supplies for public purposes,  
amounting in the aggregate to five  
hundred dollars (\$500) or more, shall  
be made except by contract, after public  
advertisement for sealed tenders;  
and no public work or the purchase of  
material, provisions or supplies for  
public purposes shall be so divided or  
parcelled out as to defeat or evade  
the provisions of this section.

Section 5. The Territorial Board of  
Public Institutions is hereby authorized  
to draw on the Treasury for all ap-

## All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are  
misera ble all the time. Your nerves  
are weak and your appetite is poor.  
You have no ambition, and you are  
languid and depressed all the time.



What you need is a good strong tonic, as  
described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington,  
New Zealand. She sends her photograph and  
says:

"I was so weak and tired all the time that I  
could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I  
was as tired in the morning as when I went to  
bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found  
myself greatly improved, and soon I was com-  
pletely restored to health. I think it is a  
great family medicine."

AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas."  
Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's  
Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough  
each night to have one good, free movement  
of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

THE FIRST  
American Savings &  
Trust Co.  
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President ..... Cecil Brown  
Vice-President ..... M. P. Robinson  
Cashier ..... W. G. Cooper  
Principal Office: Corner Fort and  
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and  
interest allowed for yearly deposits at  
the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon  
request.

**Our Best Advertisement**

Pure Drugs  
and  
Chemicals

TOILET ARTICLES  
and the choicest  
line of

PERFUMERIES

At Reasonable Prices. Call  
and Convince Yourself.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

**Hollister  
Drug Company.**

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S  
NEW YORK LINE

FOOHNG SUEY  
Sailing from

NEW YORK to HONOLULU  
On or about July 15. FREIGHT  
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
or C. BREWER & CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## THE CLIFTON

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co. OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**YOUR SUGAR CROP**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonium it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**NITRATE OF SODA**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

**WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.**  
12-16 John St., New York,  
U. S. A.

**Worms Spin Dyed Silk.**

Without the use of the dyeing vat two ingenious Frenchmen have produced colored silks in a manner to astonish and amuse scientists. Mm. Conte and Levrat, two distinguished investigators, are responsible for the announcement that silks can be tinted at will by merely placing certain pigments on the branches of trees where the silkworms are accustomed to feed. They point to actual cocoons of several distinct hues as proof of the statement that they have succeeded in accomplishing that which their theories promised.

A party of Honolulans will go to Maui on the Claudine next Tuesday for a visit to the summit of Haleakala and a horseback ride through Iao Valley. Dr. Richard H. Trent will be one of the party, and he contemplates perfecting arrangements that will make the Haleakala trip an easy and comfortable one.

**BETTER LATE THAN**

never. The Wise Man says there comes a time in men's lives when they are "afraid of that which is high; when fears are in the way; when desire fails and the grasshopper is a burden." In these days we call it nervous prostration; but it is the same old thing and is brought about in the identical way so popular with Solomon himself. The nerves collapse and the man's force and fire die out of him. It is nature's punishment for the sin of excess—and all sorts of "overdoing it." With the majority this state of things is not constitutional and may be corrected. Even in old men, when it has taken the form of general debility, a revival of the powers is virtually certain so long as there is no breakdown of any important organ. The grasshopper soon ceases to be a burden and ghosts resolve into gas, with those who rely on that popular purifier and restorative

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**

As a tonic and builder this article is easily superior to any other. It promotes the rapid and complete digestion of food and thus enriches the blood, and so feeds and invigorates the nerves and all parts of the body; the impurities are thrown out through the Lungs, the Bowels, the Kidneys and the Skin—these four outlet doors—and health returns. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is no patent medicine as formula is printed on bottle: you need have no hesitation in buying it and trusting to it. It is effective from the first dose. "There will be no disappointment." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

**BERREY'S COMMERCIAL REPORT**

Berrey's financial report for the last fortnight of May is as follows:

Business brightened up considerably during the last week of May and there is a more hopeful tone in commercial circles from the bottom to the top. This is perhaps due more to the healing virtue of time than to any recent occurrence, though the payment of the fire claims and of a number of sugar plantation dividends is certainly of material assistance. So far about a quarter of a million dollars has been paid to fire claimants and the line will be in evidence at the First National Bank for several weeks yet. It is pretty well settled now that the bonds, amounting to such a considerable proportion of the whole of the gift from Congress, will be handled locally, with doubtless a good deal of the money to come from the Mainland. The Senate of the Legislature in special session has voted a respectable monetary reward to Mr. J. G. Pratt, the man who secured the fire claims appropriation at the hands of Congress. The House, for political reasons, has once refused to recognize the services of Mr. Pratt, but this verdict may be reconsidered. Speaker Beckley, who is one of the best-balanced and most reasonable of legislators, surprised the business community by taking the floor and arguing that Mr. Pratt should not be compensated for the record he made, on the ground that Delegate Wilcox should have been entrusted with the business. It is but fair to declare that no man other than Mr. Pratt could have secured this appropriation at Washington and that, no matter how willing Mr. Wilcox was, his efforts would have been without avail, owing to his illness and to his lack of acquaintance at Washington. The interests of Mr. Pratt before the Legislature are being looked after by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association. The latter body, by the way, has just had the pleasure of another visit from Mr. Dohrmann, of San Francisco, who is really the father of the Association here, being one of the moving spirits in a similar organization at the Coast metropolis. Mr. Dohrmann addressed the Association one day last week and gave it valuable counsel.

The stock market is still extremely quiet and there is practically nothing doing in real estate. The share dealers say that they hope for activity as the year grows on. Very few orders are coming from the Mainland. It is believed that the extension of the Rapid Transit line to Kaimuki, which will go ahead without delay, will be the cause of the transfer of lots and some building in that healthful section. The Rapid Transit Company recently declared a dividend of six per cent on its preferred stock.

It is said that there is a hitch in the sale by the receiver of the Kona plantation. The affairs of this rather unfortunate estate attract very little attention. Mr. Shingle, the field man of the Waterhouse Trust Company, has gone to the Island of Hawaii again. It was he who bid in Kona at the auction. The understanding is that Mr. Shingle has traveled over to straighten out the deal if possible and, further, that while in the vicinity the young man will call upon the redoubtable Col. Norris and use his best endeavors to get the famous Kahuku ranch into the market again. As Mr. Shingle is an unusually suave manipulator, he may succeed in this mission. It was announced only ten days ago that Col. Norris had declared most emphatically that he would entertain no offers for his estate. The Kahuku ranch is of something over 200,000 acres and has much arable land as well as magnificent stock range. A pretty fight is in progress in this island between "Jack" Dowsett and "Link" McCandless for a big tract of grazing land in the Waialua section. They are the chief bidders for a large acreage hitherto thought to be "waste" land, but now esteemed at a fine rate per acre. Governor Dole intervened in the contest and there will be an auction sale in a few weeks.

The late S. C. Allen left an estate which schedules more than \$2,000,000. He was worth probably a million more than this. The property is to be handled by a trust.

Mr. J. R. Galt, for the bond trustees, has issued a report on the present condition of Waialua plantation. The statement is one that has raised the hopes of the stockholders. Waialua is to use oil for fuel and it is estimated that the saving in this department will be thirty per cent. At Ookala a brave fight is being made against the cane hopper. The devastating insect has shown up on one other estate in the neighborhood. A natural enemy for the pest is being sought. In the meantime, the dependence for lessening of the ravages is almost solely on rain. The planters feel rather insured against insect pests or damages to any great or general extent so long as the eminent Prof. Koebel remains in service as entomologist. The lantana blight which was planted in Nuuanu valley was less than one week in reaching Diamond Head.

Papers transferring the Hayselden interest in the Island of Lanai stock farm have been filed for record. The price given is \$60,000. Property included is 12,000 acres of grazing land in fee simple and 2,500 acres under rental, with a large flock of sheep and a few cattle and horses.

The Rapid Transit Company has about completed the construction of its line down Emma and Alakea streets to the fish market. The company is now using oil for fuel. All interested are well satisfied with the change. A huge electric power plant with water for generation has been installed by the Pioneer Mill Plantation Company, near Lahaina, Maui. Business is better with the Honolulu Iron Works here again. Nine-roller mills, of the Ewa type, are being built for Kahuku and Paahau Plantations. E. Faxon Bishop, of Brewer & Co., is defendant in a suit for \$113,000, charged with violating the immigration laws by bringing 113 Koreans into the country under contract. It is learned that the transaction was investigated by Commissioner Sargent during the recent visit of the high official to Honolulu and the decision reached that there had been no violation of the statute. The law under which Mr. Bishop is cited to answer before Judge Estee is a most unusual enactment of Congress in that it provides the whole of the penalty incurred shall go to the informers. The latter in the local case are said to include twenty young men. The statement is made that they enter the affair purely from speculative motives. The owners of the Kapiolani Estate new building are moving into it. The Hawaiian News Company will be in the paper business on a considerable scale in a few days. They will handle a general stock from the Zellerbach's, of San Francisco. There are rumors of further consolidation in the vehicle business. The extra session of the Legislature, like the regular session, is proving very unsatisfactory to the people. The expenses are very heavy and the resultant beneficial laws few indeed. The extra session will last till the middle of this month. The most lively business just at present is the opening of beer saloons under the provisions of the new license law. These establishments are looming up in many different localities in the town. The chef for the Alexander Young hotel has arrived. He was once with the Baldwin at San Francisco and has opened up a number of hotels on the Coast.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report \$57,818.90. The following instruments have been filed during the past fortnight:

Deeds. . . . .	73	\$81,547.25
Mortgages. . . . .	27	\$24,458.90
Chattel Mortgages. . . . .	2	14,500.00
Release. . . . .	19	29,130.90
Lease. . . . .	23	
Asst of Mtg. . . . .	6	
Asst of Lease. . . . .	4	
Asst of Fire Claim. . . . .	4	
Ad. Lease. . . . .	1	
Ad'l Security. . . . .	2	
Surrender of Lease. . . . .	4	
Bill of Sale. . . . .	8	
Co-Partnership Deed. . . . .	2	
Agreement. . . . .	2	
Deed of Adoption. . . . .	2	
Foreclosure Affidavit. . . . .	1	
Affidavit and Map. . . . .	1	
Exchange Deed. . . . .	1	
Decree of Adoption. . . . .	1	

Declaration . . . . .	1	
Acknowledgment. . . . .	1	
Power of Attorney. . . . .	10	
Consent. . . . .	1	
Release D . . . . .	3	
Releases . . . . .	3	
SALES FROM THE HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.		
55 Ewa . . . . .	at \$ 21.00	
30 McBryde . . . . .	at 3.50	
40 Waialua . . . . .	at 50.00	
10 Oahu . . . . .	at 104.00	
\$ 1,000 Ewa bonds . . . . .	at \$100.00	
1,000 O. R. & L. Co. . . . .	at 104.50	
12,000 Kahuku bonds . . . . .	at 100.0	
DIVIDENDS.		
C. Brewer & Co. . . . .	1 per cent	
Ewa Plantation . . . . .	1-2 per cent	
Honolulu . . . . .	1 per cent	

Onomea (S. F. June 5) ..... 1 per cent  
Waipanalo. .... 1 per cent  
I. L. S. N. Co. .... 1 per cent  
Hawn. Electric Co. .... 1-2 per cent  
H. R. T. & L. Co. (prfd) .... 6 per cent

SALES FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE, AS PER A. W. BLOW & CO.'S STOCK REPORT, FROM MAY 4 TO MAY 16, INCLUSIVE.

735 Hawn, Coml. & Sug. Co. . . . .	at \$45.75
10 Hawn, Coml. & Sug. Co. . . . .	at 47.00
10 Hawn, Coml. & Sug. Co. . . . .	at 47.50
10 Hawn, Coml. & Sug. Co. . . . .	at 48.00
25 Makaweli . . . . .	at 48.50
25 Makaweli . . . . .	at 27.25
20 Makaweli . . . . .	at 27.00
65 Panauhu . . . . .	at 17.75
25 Panauhu . . . . .	at 17.62 1-2
100 Panauhu . . . . .	at 17.50
50 Panauhu . . . . .	at 17.37 1-2
135 Hutchinson S. P. Co. . . . .	at 15.50
125 Hutchinson S. P. Co. . . . .	at 15.12 1-2
175 Hutchinson S. P. Co. . . . .	at 15.00
5 Hutchinson S. P. Co. . . . .	at 15.75
10 Hutchinson S. P. Co. . . . .	at 15.25
10 Kilaeua . . . . .	at 7.00
20 Honokaa . . . . .	at 13.75
95 Honokaa . . . . .	at 14.00
40 Hana Pltn. Co. . . . .	at 4.00

## LOCAL PRICE LIST OF PROVISIONS AND FEED.

Bran, \$25.00, \$30.00 to \$31.00; Flour, \$5.00; R. Barley, \$31.00; Oats, \$22.00 to \$36.00; Bacon, 20c. per lb.; Wheat Hay, \$26.00; Corn, \$38.00 to \$45.00; Cr. Corn, \$39.00; Wheat, \$38.00 to \$40.00.

Coast prices on Feed such as Bran and Middlings are almost unprecedented. Lowest quotations being Bran \$25 and Middlings \$29 to \$30 f. o. b. San Francisco.

## EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to countries named—Gold Basis: Pacific Coast, 30c. per \$100; \$50 or less, 15c.; cable transfers, 45c. per \$100. Atlantic Coast and Canada, 50c. per \$100; \$50 or less, 25c.; cable transfers, 65c. per \$100.

Frankfort, Germany, 24 1-4 per Mark. Auckland and Sydney, \$4.31. Hongkong, 41 7-8 per Mexican dollar. Amoy, Singapore and Shanghai, 41 1-4 per Mexican dollar.

Manila and Iloilo, 43 1-4 per Mexican dollar.

Yokohama, 50 1-8 per Jap Yen.

Hilo, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 1-8.

London, sight purchasing, \$4.90.

London, 60 days, \$4.87.

## JUDGMENTS RENDERED IN DISTRICT COURT.

Maleka and W. K. Nahalau vs. Wong Shin King. Summary possession. Judgment for deft, \$5.90.

Yee Eu Kee vs. Mrs. E. A. Langton. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$76.35.

Won Gay et al, doing business as Won & Loui Co., vs. Lau Wai et al. doing business as Sun Lock Co. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$273.92.

Tsunetaro Yanagisawa vs. A. Shinbasaki, deft; S. Ozaki, garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$130.89.

W. S. Noblitt vs. Peter Kanai, deft. Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$20.56.

E. T. Winant vs. Peter Berg, deft. Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$102.75.

Hoo He vs. Mow Fook Chong. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$216.05.

H. G. Middleditch vs. Isaac Harbottle et al, deft, Auditor of Ter. of Hawaii, garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$319.40.

Kawamura vs. K. Yoshigahara, deft. S. Ozaki, garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$118.36.

L. F. Alvarez vs. J. H. Van Giesen, vs. J. H. Van Giesen, deft, Auditor of the Ter. of Hawaii, garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$36.50.

Bergstrom Music Co. Ltd., vs. Isaac Harbottle, deft, Auditor of Ter. of Hawaii, garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$82.42.

W. S. Noblitt vs. Sol. Oopa, deft. Lee Chong, garnishee. Asst. Judgment for pltf, \$16.54.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

C. G. Ballentyne; store house; 1-story stone; Alapai St., near Beretania.

</



**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 2.

Stmr. Moana, Carey, from Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, at noon.

Wednesday, June 3.

S. S. Nevedan, Weedon, from Kahului, at 6 a.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 6:50 a.m., with 3,600 bags sugar, 22 sacks bottles, 2 rollers, 81 pkgs. sundries.

Am. schr. David Evans, Holmstrom, 61 days from Newcastle, at noon.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Kaunaokal and Molokai ports, at 5 a.m., with 249 sheep, 100 bags taro.

Schr. Ka Mol, from Pauilo, Hawaii.

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, from Hilo.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, June 2.

Stmr. Korea, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p.m.

Gasco. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 5 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 11 a.m.

Schr. Kawailani, Ulunalehe, for Koopuapu ports, at 8:30 a.m.

Schr. Kauikaouli, for Pauilo, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Oregonian, Carty, for Kahului, at 5 p.m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui ports.

Am. ship Servia, Nelson, for San Francisco, at 2 p.m.

Thursday, June 4.

Stmr. Walalele, Mosher, for Koloa and Hanamaulu, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, from Molokai ports.—Mrs. McCorriston, John McVeigh and 6 deck.

Per stmr. Kauai, June 3, from Kauai ports.—Fred Goudie, Mrs. M. Grenland and child, T. R. Robinson, E. T. Tannatt, A. C. Alexander, Mrs. H. Ihia, W. Jencke, H. Lee Kong, Miss A. Annermann, Mrs. W. O. Smith and child, Master Fred Smith, Master Willie Smith, Sing Kee, C. Chong Hing, Mrs. Kam Sime and 28 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Noeau, for Hamakua, June 2.—G. Miller.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo, June 2.—M. Lorenz, C. P. Benton, Mrs. L. E. Arneid and child, H. A. Isenberg, Eddie Campbell, Miss Lewis, Miss E. Lewis, Harry K. Brown, Mrs. J. T. Brown, J. T. Brown, Jr., Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, G. Ross, H. Roehrig, C. Lyman, A. Lyman, K. Lee Loy, Jr., for the Volcano; W. H. Bain, James Denman, J. B. Lewis; for Lahaina, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy; for Maualua; Mrs. Col. French, Mrs. Major Harrie, Look Chan Chang Kim, W. T. Rawlings, Miss R. Miller, W. L. Stanley; for Makena; Miss T. Burns, Miss L. Burns, Master W. Burns, Genevieve Dowsett, Miss V. Makee, Dr. J. H. Raymond, wife, child and maid; for Kauai; A. C. Lovelock, A. B. Lindsay, wife and three children, Earl Williams, Charles Williams, Jr.; for Maualua; Dr. Garvin, W. F. Drake, J. M. Souza, R. Hind, T. Timoteo; for Laupahoehoe; Mrs. A. Horner's two children; Mrs. A. Horner.

The local agents deny the rumored report that the China is to be put on the Honolulu-San Francisco run.

On May 13th the four-masted schooner S. T. Alexander cleared at Newcastle for Honolulu with 1147 tons of coal.

The Chronicle says: The bark Rodriguez, Capt. Engalls, sailed yesterday with a general cargo for Hilo.

The C. L. Woodbury from Hilo and the schooner Ka Mol from Pauilo were sighted off Diamond Head at ten o'clock last evening.

The Oregonian sailed shortly before six o'clock last evening for New York via Kahului. She will receive 3,000 tons of sugar at Kahului.

The Edward Sewall was fumigated yesterday and today will be towed outside the reef preparatory to sailing. She finished loading her cargo of sugar yesterday.

The Nevedan came in from Kahului early yesterday morning and will sail for the coast on June 9. She loaded 216 tons of sugar at Kahului and will take on the remainder of a cargo of 550 tons of sugar at the Railway wharf.

Thomas Nadler, an Englishman from Australia, died on the last trip of the Ventura between Honolulu and San Francisco. He was seventy-eight years of age and was ill when he boarded the steamer, dying soon after the vessel left this city.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## DUE TODAY.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kona and Maui ports.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

# NAVY WILL TAKE OVER THE CHANNEL WHARF

Department Instruct Commandant to Request Treasury and Territory to Vacate Immediately.

Sir: I am in receipt of the following cablegram from the Navy Department:

"Notify Commissioner Sargent and Territorial Government to vacate all lands occupied by them belonging to this Department and take possession."

2. You will please be governed accordingly and will remove all property under your care at once from the "Channel" or Quarantine wharf and grounds adjacent thereto, as I will take possession in obedience to this order on Friday, June 12, 1903. Very respectfully yours U. S. G. WHITE,

Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy.

Commanding.

What will be the future of the Channel or Quarantine wharf is a matter which will be fought out in Washington immediately. Despite the implication in the act of Congress appropriating money for the erection of an immigration station, that the lands about the channel wharf were to be considered as under the control of the Treasury department, as soon as Commissioner Sargent's decision upon the location of his building becomes known, the Navy Department decides that it will take over the land for its own use.

The decision of the Department was made known to the custodian of government property here, Collector of Customs Stackable, yesterday, when he received the above message.

It is understood the Superintendent of Public Works, Cooper, had a similar notice.

The evident assumption of authority by the Navy department is shown by the wording of the provision in the appropriation bill setting aside \$30,000 for an immigration station. This is in the Sundry Civil measure and reads as follows:

"For the complete establishment of an immigration station and the erection of necessary buildings at Honolulu, Hawaii, on land owned by the United States, adjoining wharf known as Channel wharf, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, and necessary to complete said station in all of its details, within the sum hereby appropriated, thirty thousand dollars."

## Shipping Notes.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Kauai, Lehua and Waialeale arrived yesterday morning from island ports.

The Fearless towed the ship Servia from sea yesterday. She is bound for San Francisco.

The barque West York arrived at Newcastle on May 15 to load coal for Honolulu.

The David Evans arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal for W. G. Irwin &amp; Co.

The steamer Minnetonka from New York is reported to have reached Coronel Chile, on Sunday the 23d.

The local agents deny the rumored report that the China is to be put on the Honolulu-San Francisco run.

On May 13th the four-masted schooner S. T. Alexander cleared at Newcastle for Honolulu with 1147 tons of coal.

The Chronicle says: The bark Rodriguez, Capt. Engalls, sailed yesterday with a general cargo for Hilo.

The C. L. Woodbury from Hilo and the schooner Ka Mol from Pauilo were sighted off Diamond Head at ten o'clock last evening.

The Oregonian sailed shortly before six o'clock last evening for New York via Kahului. She will receive 3,000 tons of sugar at Kahului.

The Edward Sewall was fumigated yesterday and today will be towed outside the reef preparatory to sailing. She finished loading her cargo of sugar yesterday.

The Nevedan came in from Kahului early yesterday morning and will sail for the coast on June 9. She loaded 216 tons of sugar at Kahului and will take on the remainder of a cargo of 550 tons of sugar at the Railway wharf.

Thomas Nadler, an Englishman from Australia, died on the last trip of the Ventura between Honolulu and San Francisco. He was seventy-eight years of age and was ill when he boarded the steamer, dying soon after the vessel left this city.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S. Wilcox and family, Eliza Kahele, Master Sakiino, Rev. S. Kaili, Miss A. Lovell, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, G. H. Fairchild, Daisy Sheldon, W. H. Rice and family, A. Hanenberg, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Blake and two children, M. Kauai, N. Kamoto, A. K. F. Yap, E. J. Walker, Mrs. K. Bennett, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kamakea, Ensign Winter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 3, for Lahaina: A. Y. Shaw; for Puukoo: Mrs. J. F. Brown; for Kaunakakai: E. Wagner and wife.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai and Nihau ports, June 4.—A. McBryde, R. Catton, Rose Akeau, M. Kauhane, Rose Aka, Miss Kapuini, Agnes Kalauola, Mr. Nunakami, A. Kawamoto, James Alexander, L. H. Buckner.

## \*\*\*

The Oceanic steamer Ventura was scheduled to sail from San Francisco yesterday. As no cable advices to the contrary were received by the local agents she is presumed to have sailed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 2, for Kauai ports.—A. S.